Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

VOL. XXXVI. { N. E. COBLEIGH, D.D., Editor. FRANKLIN RAND, Publishing Agent.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1865.

Terms, \$2.50, strictly in advance. \ NO. 46.

For Zion's Herald,

LETTER FROM SOUTH AMERICA. The following letter was written at the solicitation of the forwarded by its Secretary to us for publication

Buenos Aures, S. A. May 22, 1865. REV. CHAS. W. MILLEN. Dear Brother :- Your tter dated March 10, 1865, arrived by last mail. five whole days, and averaged forty-five miles per nose a correspondence on missionary topics. ad have kindly opened the way by giving me a good neighborhoods, preached once, and visited ten faminsis of mission news. It will be a privilege lies. rite to you, and to reproduce before you the nes familiar to me here. Often I have longed for

It may guide you in your selection of materials Urquiga. At each of these six places we have a serview. Missionary Advocate, Sunday School Advo- already too long. te, New York Herald, Tribune, Times, and La-

Buenos Ayres is at present the capital of this Ret is the bishop's palace, both of them large and beau-

Protestants have four churches, viz., the English us a young Cephas and a young Apollos. State Church, Scotch (Presbyterian) State Church, he Prussian (Lutheran) State Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of these ours is the nallest, and holds about four hundred persons. I Yet one smile more, departing distant sun! am told that a larger number of persons attend it han attend either of the others. Into our church | Ere, o'er the frozen earth, the loud winds run we gather hearers from all lands and all communions. we gather hearers from all lands and all communions.

We have parishioners of Dr. Payson, of Drs. Guthrie and Chalmers, of Scotland, of Mr. Spurgeon, of London, of Dr. Oneken of Germany, and of Dr. Nots lonely, of her beauteous race the last. London, of Dr. Oncken of Germany, and of Dr. Rule in the Weslevan Mission at Gibraltar. Here also are those baptized by Dr. Adam Clarke, and others educated at the various mission schools. We are from all lands, from Boston, New York, Wisconrein California, Chili, Australia, Calcutta, Port Natal.

William Cullen Bryant, in Companion Poets. nd all Europe.

The governmental Protestant Churches here are ported, one half by the government, and one half the residents. The British Government fosters The Approaching Election-Tactics of the Nabobs churches for its subjects on this plan everywhere. For twenty-five years our minister here has been apported by the people. There is an annual rent on pews, and previous to 1860 there was also a subription; but for five years we subsist on the income from the pews. The annual appropriation of \$1,000, as a guarantee for the pastor's salary, has been only nal, and never was paid for such purpose, and

Rev. W. H. Norris, who dedicated the church. viously nearly finished, Jan. 3, 1843. In 1847 Mr. in the Sunday School bear all our expenses for books, the last two or three years. periodicals, etc. We are trying to improve our Sunlay School.

In January, 1863, we gathered together fifteen of a teacher for them. The number soon increased, and many others sought admission, so that we soon had com in the parsonage overflowing. We yielded other o vacate the parsonage before it, and we have near one hundred pupils, forming one of the best schools n the city. It has six teachers-is self-supporting, and includes from the primary to academical departnents. From among our young of the congregation who study the Bible, seeking for practical truths. we witnessed a good confession, and have gone up ever, if they can only defeat Gov. Holden. My own

The British and Foreign Bible Society has had a epot and general agency here for five or six years. ry few books are sold from the depot, but for about two years a colporteur has sold many hundreds f copies. For one year the American Bible Society as had a most faithful and successful agent here, Mr A. M. Milne. He had been aided by Geo. Smith for about six months. These two brethren are members of our church. Bro. Milne is an exhorter, and the agent and one colportuer of the other society are also of us. These persons are selling about 1,000

opies of the Scriptures per month. The business of the country is chiefly sheen-farming. To this many of our people resort, as it is lucrative; and many immigrants go directly to the country. It is not unusual to find eight or twelve English speaking families in one neighborhood. We cometimes find as many Protestant families. These are centres of work, and at many of them we have begun. If you will look at a map of this province you will see the names of paridos or counties uelas, Monte, Lobos, Eusenada, Magdelena, Ranchos and we are about to explore Saladillo and Las Flores. This is one circuit, occupied at present by Francis Neville Lett, of Irish birth, and a beginner in our tinerant work. In the United States you have often four annual Conferences covering less territory than this circuit. A recent trip on circuit business made by myself will give you an idea of our method. On Monday, A. M., at 7 o'clock, I started by railroad and after riding westwardly fifteen miles, took a diligence for the south at 9 A. M. By 2 P. M. we had gone 48 miles, where I left the diligence, and found vaiting for me a high cart drawn by two horses at andem. In this I gallopped 15 miles more, having stopped on the way to baptize three children. At night I counted 78 miles by all conveyances, and odged at one of our preaching places. Next mornng I took a horse and rode six miles before breakfast, foolery." and with one of our stewards for a guide, set out for another point in our work. This brother had once written to me that he hoped to see organized here an Annual Conference; and, as we gallopped along,

to the tune of "Old Hundred," it took no great ef-

ited. Thursday visited, riding twenty-four miles, looking for a site for a church and parsonage. Friday, visited and rode thirty miles homeward in three hours, and next morning at 4 o'clock set out on horse-back, and by seven and one half o'clock, had reached back, and by seven and one half o'clock, had reached them ineligible.

Summer to exclude the Southern States from represent, I should destrough the doctrines of the sake of reconciliation, which can be complete only until, by and by, a breath of cold sweeps through the series to have them, we should not lask for scholars; though when justices to have them, we should not lask for scholars; though went then, we should not lask for scholars; though went then, we should not lask for scholar

teen miles by rail in one hour more. I was absent

day, chiefly on horseback, in all 225 miles; visited two

ed many hundreds of Protestant families, and these se hour before our young men to show the claims afford us centres for beginning our work. These are at Rasario, Santa Fe, San Carlos, Esperanza; and nted. Dr. Durbin would cease to write, "We have in the province of Entre Rios we have made a beginning at the city of Parana, and at the Villa de

writing, to know that the same mails that bring vice supported by four resident pastors or missionaar letters, will bring also the Advocate and Journal, ries. The details of the work of these upper prov North Western Christian Advocate, Quarterly inces must be left for another letter, as this one is

There is an appropriation for two single men for es Repository. It is easier to address to readers of this work. Two of such are preparing at Ohio Wesleyan University, who may come in one or two years, but we want two now. They ought to be educated, thlic, and contains about 150,000 inhabitants. The bave a facility for languages, should leave at home all siness and the wealth of the city are rapidly in- idea of mere personal gain, as for money or fame; reasing. In the streets you will see as gay and should be pious, not too familiar with the cant of ostly equipages as in New York. The most magni- some denomination, but substantially pious, and able ent houses now adorn almost every street. It is a to express it in other than denominational coinages. ammercial city, not manufacturing, and it is the ceu- The one we most need now, should be a finished inland trade that radiates as far musician, especially in vocal music. It is wrong to as Paraguay and Western Brazil. The city is full of suppose that any converted man will do for a misgrand old churches of large dimensions, some occu- sionary. Our people here only equal their critical ying corners, and extending two hundred feet on skill by their kindness, and are as good judges of sereach street. There is also a cathedral, and adjoining monizing as they are at Hanover Street or New Haven. Let them come single; our young ladies are as good and as fair as those of colder climates. Send

Truly yours, W. GOODFELLOW.

Or snows are sifted o'er the meadows bare. Yet a few sunny days, in which the bee Shall murmur by the hedge that skirts the way, The cricket chirp upon the russet lea, And man delight to linger in thy ray. Yet one rich smile, and we will try to bear

For Zion's Herald.

LETTER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

and Ex-Traitors-Why Southerners Cannot Advocate Repudiation of the National Debt-Slight Disturbance Among the Colored People of Beaufort-It is Effectually Suppressed by the Negro Troops NEWBERN, Oct. 28, 1865.

The election for State and County officers, and Of course it is the principal topic of discussion here This mission was organized in 1836 by Dr. Demp- at present, though I have scarcely ever witnessed a er, who returned home in 1842. He was succeeded political contest in which there seemed to be so little enthusiasm. William W. Holden, the present Provisional Governor, is the Administration candidate for Norris gave place to Rev. D. D. Lore, A.M. After Chief Magistrate. His determined opposition to the years of faithful services he gave place in Davis administration during the last two years of its 1853 to Rev. G. D. Carrow, and he returned in 1858 existence, renders him an object of most bitter hosafter three and one half years. The present appoint- tility on the part of the secessionists. Their rancor ment dates from Oct. 1857, now nearly eight years. is the more bitter because its object was not always a We have about 120 communicants. The means of consistent advocate of the doctrine he now professes, grace are well attended, and we have a kind and in- having formerly maintained the principles he now relligent people. Our Sunday School has among its pudiates. He was a member of the Convention that rorkers our best members, as officers and teachers. adopted the secession ordinance, and a signer of the The average attendance is about 140. We use the same. All this, however, the more earnest Union Sunday School Bell for singing, and we sing three men of the State are disposed to overlook in consideration of the manly course he has pure ued during

He is also despised by the aristocratic portion of the State by reason of his plebeian extraction, being originally of much the same rank in society with the ar poor ignorant, friendless children, and employed | Chief Magistrate of the United States. Another difficulty in his way arises from the fact that he was formerly a Democrat, whereas the North Carolina aristocrats are generally of the opinion that "old line

ooms, and received all who came, until now we have Whiggery" is a sine qua non of social and political respectability. Strange to say, the secession candidate has be the more consistent Union man of the two, and is generally regarded as the better man, except in the course he now pursues in allowing himself to be a and Sunday School, I have a class of catechumens, tool in the hands of secessionists. His nomination indicates that the secessionists have not the slightest These meet on Monday, P. M., and I believe it has hope of electing one of their own political stripe, but proved a means of great good. Two of the number are willing to support any other Union man what-

preferences originally were for Mr. Worth, but the

more the secessionists praise him, the less I like him.

The principal organ of Mr. Worth's supporters is the Raleigh Sentinel, edited by Rev. W. E. Pell, o the North Carolina Conference, who is also editor of the North Carolina Christian Advocate. Bro. Pell is politically the reverse of Gov. Holden, having been originally a Whig, and of course an anti Calhour man. He is believed to have maintained that position till the last moment before the time of actua secession, when he suddenly apostatized. Since then the Methodist organ under his control has been re garded by Union men as the rival of the Roleigh Daily Confederate in its devotion to the Davis regime I would not convey the idea, already too commo at the North, that these men have any idea of renewing the war. I believe they have generally accepted the amnesty in good faith, and mean to abide by the oath they have taken; that they mean hence forth to maintain their principles in the Union, and not to make any more efforts to get out of it. Still the same aristocratic principles that were so powerful through which our circuit extends. They are Canto the government could ever have been made, are the ruling principles of their action. They have been whipped into subjection to the Constitution, but only a political whipping can chastise them into acquiescence with the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The doctrine that "all men are created equal" finds no support among them. Many of them openly disavow it. Even Judge Taney's interpretation of it as meaning all white men, will not satisfy them. Accordingly no candidate for public office, for years to come, if of the social rank of Andrew Johnson or Wm. W. Holden, can hope to succeed except in spite of their determined opposition. The nabobe of "the Old North State" are still very much like the Judge who, from his judicial seat at Guilford

that he wanted "none of Tom Jefferson's tomin the field, only one of whom can take the oath that the law now requires of Congressmen and all other officers in the National Government. As a citizen of North Carolina I desire his success; but as a citizen of the United States I am perfectly willing that my fellow-citizens here should obstinately deprive themfort of the imagination to see these pampas claimed selves of representation in our national councils by and occupied by our itinerancy.

Tuesday, in four hours we rode on horseback thirty
a gratification to see how in this as in many other six miles, and afterwards made two calls and walked cases the boldest wrong frequently compasses its own three miles. Wednesday, we held a service and vis- ruin. If I sympathized fully with the desire of Mr.

Court House, replied to a quotation from Jefferson,

ern" is in process of organization, and will probably oon be in full operation. I rejoice in this, not merely ecause of the advantage it will be to the financial terests of the State, but more particularly by reaon of the safeguard it will afford against any agitaion of the question of a repudiation of the national

debt. When the value of the money that every nan carries in his pocket depends directly upon the aintenance of the national credit, repudiators have s hard task to perform in enlisting popular sympathy with their designs. A singular disturbance that arose some weeks sine mong the colored people of Beaufort in this State, is rorthy of notice. A colored man was arrested by lively discussion on an interesting topic, and sent the police for a slight breach of the peace. Several colored men, headed by a leader among them who bears the significant name of Cæsar, went to the

Captain of the Police to get him released on bail, or, s they expressed it, to "pay him out." This was efused, when they used some threatening language, and demanded his release. Some of the party were armed, yet it is supposed by those most capable of udging, that they would not really have proceeded to violence. They succeeded, however, in intimi- the recitation of the Catechism. If the school is all dating the captain, so that he released the prisoner. Some time after, the military authorities sent a colored guard from Fort Macon and arrested the ressuers. After examining the case, the military authorties sent them back to the civil police court of Beaufort for trial. They were punished by a moderate with the children, where there is or ought to be much fine, the same that had recently been imposed upon ome lawless white persons for the same offense.

Rumor of course magnified the affair, until many were informed that Cæsar had headed a formidable ought not to be subjected. I think that the Sunday negro insurrection, and that the Captain of Police in School, unless when very small, should always be di-Beaufort had surrendered the town to him. The vided into adult and juvenile departments, the former final result of the matter will do much, however, to occupying the audience room, the latter the large vestry quiet the fears of those who have anticipated horrible and the infant class the small one; and then the exernegro insurrections, especially as it indicates that cises in each department could be adapted to the wants negro troops can be relied upon to suppress disturb and entertainment of each.] But when this is not the ances among those of their own color, a point on case, as I was saying, and the school is all together, a which much doubt has been entertained hitherto. The colored garrison of Fort Macon had it in their power to accomplish all that the most disaffected the recital of a verse in which some word previously ould possibly have desired, yet they manifested not named, shall occur, such as faith, hope or love. This the slightest reluctance in discharging the duty re- was my first method, but I found that it did not inter-

only decided Union trimph achieved was in the in view, as I shall presently explain. assage of the ordinance affirming that the ordinance of 1789, whereby the State of North Carolina acconsequently the ordinance of May 20, 1861, comto be submitted to the people, but no opposition to either is anticipated.

The religious condition of the State is not gener ally what might be desired. The pastor of the African M. E. Zion Church here reports an interesting revival, however, in his congregation, and other revivals, both among whites and blacks, are reported in he interior of the State

MAKE HASTE TO LIVE

To breathe, and wake, and sleep,

Make haste, O man to live,
For thou so soon must die;
Time hurries past thee like the breeze; How swift its moments fly!

Make haste, O man, to live!

To smile, to sigh, to grieve, To move in idleness through earth, This, this is not to live Make haste, O man, to do

Whatever must be done; Thou hast no time to lose in sloth, Thy day will soon be gone.

Make haste, O man, to live !

Up, then, with speed and work; Fling ease and self away; This is no time for thee to sleep, Up, watch, and work and pray Make haste, O man, to

The useful, not the great, The thing that never dies, The silent toil that is not lost .-

The seed, whose leaf and flower, Though poor in human sight,
Brings forth at last the eternal fruit,
Sow thou by day and night.
Make haste, O man, to live!

Make haste, O man, to live, O, sleep not, dream not, but arise, The Judge is at the door. Make haste, O man, to live !

For Zion's Herald.

W MAY THE OLDER SCHOLARS BE RE TAINED IN OUR SUNDAY SCHOOLS? Essay read by Rev. A. McKeown, before the Sabbath chool Convention of the Lynn District, at Lynn, October 5, 1885, and its publication was requested.

To this question we return first this general anver, by making the schools more interesting. But ow shall this be done? By making them places of more intellectual activity, in which thought lies the gist of the remedy which we have to propose. I used to think that when large boys told me that the reason why they had left the school was because they did not learn anything there, they were fibbing; but I have lived long enough to know that in many instances that was doubtless the true reason. Boys and men will go where they are interested, and they will usually be nterested when they are learning something, unless there is something very repulsive in the teacher.

I know from experience that there is not a sure vay to interest a class of unruly boys and stop their ranks, than to give them something to do, than to ply them smartly with questions; not blind, snaggy, unanswerable questions, intended obviously to perplex them, expose their ignorance, and make them feel bad, but plain, bona fide hard questions, fully up their capacity, that can be answered, but whose answers require thought and start thought. Help hem through with one. Give them credit for what they do at it. Put another to them, and see their yes sparkle. Keep them awake, and they will have that of reading with intense regard to the meaning of time to stick pins into each other. Such a class is acquired. Texts that were thought to contain cereyes sparkle. Keep them awake, and they will have

ng him. downright shirking on the part of teachers. Boys manner by implication, in passages which were thought and young men will not come and sit half of the time in their classes with nothing to do. We must keep the doctrine of depravity in that verse which informs up with the intellectual activity of the age, and fur- us of the Father's willingness to bless; "If ye, being nish the scholars something like the smart discussions evil, know how to give," &c. which they hear in other places, or they will lose Scripture will be more easily their respect for the school, and cease to attend. But all this will require, you will tell me, able, thinking, well read teachers. I admit it. The great want of portions of the word of God that are seen to mean our schools is a sufficient number of teachers able to interest the smart, intelligent, wide-awake young men of New England. You may discuss the question as long as you please of "How to retain," &c., you never can hold them till you have such teachers. This is

"The National Bank of Ruleigh" is already at to supply this lack of competent teachers. Pastors and superintendents should device some way by which ities of the people. "The National Bank of New- the best talent of the church may be trained for teaching in the Sunday School.

With these preliminary and general remarks, we

come to suggest a matter which we have found of great service in several schools in awakening an interest amongst the older members, and in increasing their number; not only in retaining those we had, but also in bringing in others. The number has invariably increased on its adoption. It consists of a general exercise at the close of each session, occupying some ten or fifteen minutes, conducted by the pastor superintendent, in which the whole school is thrown, as it were, into one class, made to feel it unity and power, aroused and animated by some away cheerful and chatty, eager to come again. We thus secure something rousing, lively, thought-proving on each occasion, however dull the recitation may have been in some of the classes. What shall this general exercise consist of? Use your own judgment and tact. It must be varied-seldom the same-

never scarcely for two Sabbaths together. For an occasional exercise, as the Discipline makes it the minister's duty to catechize the school, let it be ogether, if there is not an adult department and a juvenile department, besides the infant class, as there lways should be,-[Let me here say, parenthetically. that, in my opinion, one reason why the older scholars do not stay in the school, is because they are kept singing and a great deal of small talk and child management by the superintendent, for which the grown up boys have no need nor taste, and to which they second good exercise is the repeating from memory of texts of scripture, without any special purpose, simply est the older members. It was not difficult enough; and The State Convention has just adjourned. The I then set them to learning verses with special objects

Another good exercise for the adult departmen supposing the school thus divided, and supposing it epted the Constitution of the United States, is in to have the same question book and the same lesson, full force, and has been ever since its adoption; that which it should always have, is a review of the last lesson, or occasionally of several lessons, perhaps what nonly called the ordinance of secession, is, and always has been gone over since the last review. Such an has been, null and void. A minority desired merely exercise once a month, or once in two months, taking to repeal the secession ordinance, without passing then perhaps the entire session for it, could not fail to upon the question of its original validity. The action be of great service to the scholars and the school.

> closing services is the portraiture, by members of the school, of scripture characters, or rather a synopsis of the history of prominent scripture characters, with such touches of portraiture as they may be able to give. Let these characters be brought forward either singly or by way of contrast or comparison. For example, let two members of the school whom you know can do it and will do it, be appointed the week or fortnight previous to speak or read, the one five minutes on Joseph, say, the other five minutes on Daniel, to see which can make out the more interesting character, and let the school sometimes decide that by vote. If one speaker gets so deeply interested that he cannot get through in five minutes, and begs for longer time, let him have the whole time, and give it to his opponent the next Sunday. In this way go through with all the prominent scripture characters, contrasting Christ and Satan, Elijah and Samuel, Peter and Paul. Ruth and Esther, Judas and Simon Magus. Not only will those appointed to speak read up, but also many others, to see which does his work best. I have seen this exercise create great interest and lead

to good results. But I come now to my main dependence—the proof of our doctrines by texts of scripture—yes, so dull a thing as proving doctrines. Out of this lion comes sweetness. The method is very simple, but the results are incalculably precious and grand. A doctrine is announced the week previous, which the school is required to prove or disprove by texts of scripture alone, without comment, except by the person conducting the exerguage, not in the technicalities of the books; for in stance, instead of saying, prove to me, if you can, that the doctrine of the final perseverance of the saints is false, we would say, prove to me that a person who was once converted and a true child of God, can fall away and be lost. And so of the other doctrines, that Christ died for all, that men are naturally inclined to sin, that the wicked shall suffer eternal punishment. that there is to be a general judgment; rising gradually to those more difficult, the divinity of Christ, the mmortality of the soul, the new birth, witness of the Spirit. Going over them a second time, they might be nsidered in the order of their dependence, thus forming a system of divinity.

When the moment for the exercise arrives, the suerintendent or preacher states the doctrine, holds it p as a mark for the members of the several classes, order, teachers and all, to shoot texts at; and great s the emulation to see which shall hit it fairest, to support it or demolish it. If the preacher has time at e close, he may add a few words by way of further llustration or commendation. This matter is thus briefly and easily stated, and it is a simple thing, quite young children can take part in it, and all are inter-

the scholar does not know what he is looking for. And if it is not fully comprehended by all when the exercise begins, the recitation of a few verses makes t clear; and before the exercise is through that doctrine is definitely grasped and fixed in the mind, never to be forgotten. The foundation on which it stands, its scripture proof, is also fixed there, and comes instantly to mind when the doctrine is assailed to refute the assailant. Persons thus instructed know what they believe, and why they believe it.

The right application of scripture is learned, and a will respect their teacher, and will not think of leav- tain doctrines will sometimes be found on close examination to teach something else, perhaps the reverse; subjects; as, for example,

at a time, with great zest and relish in the Sabbath School in the way now indicated; and I believe it would be well worth while to have the Sunday who then shall be able to stand?—H. W. Beecher. School, if for this exercise alone. I know from experience that it is a great means of interesting and seeping older scholars. It is a vein that may be worked to any extent. Aside from what is learned it directly, and the general interest it awakens, i as a reflex influence on the classes to stimulate the teachers and scholars, that their class exercises may ot appear too futile from the contrast.

POCAHONTAS AND VIRGINIA

SONNET I. weet Pocahontas! Nature's loveliest child! How 'round these haunts thy memory lingers still These shores that caught thy laughter clear and wild This oak, that saw thy woman's eyes o'erfill With tear-drops mightier than the war king's will, What time thy matchless beauty, undefiled,

'Round thy pale hero's doomed and prostrate form In pleading, passionate anguish clinging warm, All thought of wrath in each rude breast beguiled, Till red revenge to pardoning pity smiled And peace-pipes glow, for races reconciled ;-Love, beauty, pity,-thine, and deathless all. O, red man's child, whose tale these rocks and waves

), fair Virginia, lovely in the light Of spring's wide sunshine smiles thy realms afar; But, nearer seen,-behold the withering blight,

The waste, the ravage and the wreck of war! Peeled, scourged, and trampled! Ah, what was it for This strife, that gashed thy meadows, emerald bright, With iron not the ploughman's; scarred thy woods; Devoured thy fields, and turned thy crimsoned flo To unknown channels; veiled thy day in night; And wrapped thy towers with flame in heaven's broad

Lit by thy own mad hand, what time God's scath Fell flaming on thy rout and shame and flight? Ah, hadst thou saved the weak, as she whose path Winds 'round these shores, not thus thy soul had drunk Heaven's wrath.

GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR. Point of Rocks, Va., April 8, 1865.

NOTE .- The scene of Capt John Smith's pr NOTE.—The scene of Capt John Smith's preservation by Pocahontas is variously located by tradition. One account places it on the York River, and another on the Chickahominy, in the swamps of which he was captured. Smith himself, however, in his "Early History of Virginia," only two or three copies of which are known to be extant, says the rescue transpired under an oak, on the bluff now known as the Point of Rocks, on the left bank of the Appomattox, and about three miles above its junction with the James. Undoubted tradition has marked both the spot and the tree ever since, until the latter, already the spot and the tree ever since, until the latter, already dead, was folled by the Union forces occupying that peninsula, and wholly cut up for relies. Its sister tree, a beautiful and thrifty white oak, still stands only a few yards from the roots of the other.

G. L. T.

SOWING AND REAPING.

destiny beyond this life. There is an eternity, not different in kind, but different in magnitude and continuity, from time. A right that begins to bless here pains here will go on disturbing and paining forests.

For character goes on and causes act, and effects are related to causes in the other life as well as in this.

We need both of these views. We need to be lieve that right and wrong are punished in this life; and we also need to believe that the punishment which we receive here is merely the avant-coureur, merely the first instalment, of that which is to follow. Some people say that the Old Testament unfolds the Some people say that the Old Testament unfolds the doctrine that the rewards and penalties of the law are experienced in this life, and that it stands in contrast with the New Testament, which unfolds the doctrine of future remuneration or punishment. There is antithesis, but there is not opposition. The Old and the New Testaments are not inconsistent any more than the roots of a tree are inconsistent with its leaves. The leaves grow out of the trunk, and the trunk grows out of the roots; and they are all parts of one great whole. There is the doctrine of arks of one great whole. There is the doctrine of aw, and reward, and penalty unfolded in the Old Festament in regard to this world. That is the first step and stage. Out of that grows the New Testament doctrine of spiritual reward and penalty, and heir continuity in the world to come. They are parts of the same great unitary truth—one being carried a stage higher, and opened in broader rela ions than the other. And we need both views for the best morality. We need to see one through the light and through the illustrations of the other. There is great moral power and great motive in new of a future and coming doom. There is also reat cogency in the habit of looking upon inconven-ences, limitations, suffering and pain as disciplinary unishment for the violation of law in this life. And oupling them tagether, we get the sum of motives, lat God meant we should derive from his great adinistration through natural moral laws.

With this fundamental view, that God's great govnment is one of moral law, which has its rewards

has a sort of external realm or administration; where as, although that is true, it is only a part of the truth. Evil is evil, and worth fighting on account of what it does to the thought and feeling of the soul itself; and there ought to be the seed of responsibility and honor sown in our children. If a child were never to be detected in a wrong that he has done, the consciousness of having done that wrong should itself be regarded as a sufficient penalty inflicted as concerns mental development, usefulness in life, and longevity.—Dr. Jenett.

No amount of ingenuity, either in concealer No amount of ingenuity, either in concealment or compromise, will keep off the penalty of wrong which the mind itself, by its own laws, executes. Men may escape human laws, but they never will escape divine laws. To do wrong in thought or motive; to do wrong secretly; to do wrong when no man knows it; to do wrong when no law traces it; to do wrong when no officer suspects or tracks you—this is not to do wrong with impunity. Because you carry in your ownself the judge, the court, the executioner, the gibbet, and the dungeon grave. Man is so made that the mind is its with impunity. Because you carry in your ownself the judge, the court, the executioner, the gibbet, and the dungeon grave. Man is so made that the mind is its own condemner and punisher. And, though we may not know it, all evils in us, such as selfishness, and pride, and vanity, and lust, and envy, and corroding jealousy, and over-reaching, and dishonesty, and craft, are gathering and gathering forces for our punishment, as progression, plants gather their insues in the

SHERMAN'S TORCH VS. GRANT'S SWORD Chaplain French, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has recently made a tour, under protection of a military escort, through the interior and southwestern part of Georgia, to explain to the planters and freedmen their new relations and new duties growing out of the same, both to themselves and the Government. He addressed nearly fifty thousand freedmen, and several thousand planters assembled in large mass meetings in the open air. While be found a goodly number of the citizens cordially acquiescing in the triumph of the Union, very many only accepted the new order of things from stern necessity. He found had feel.

the Union, very many only accepted the new order of things from stern necessity. He found bad feelings toward Sherman's army, on account of its destructive march through their State. He spoke to a large assemblage of citizens from the steps of the Capitol at Milledgeville, Governor Johnson being present, and about three thousand freedmen also. The following is an extract from his speech:

"I have crossed and recrossed the track of fire that marks the pathway of Sherman and his brave men through your State. I have observed, with feelings of sadness and sympathy for the sufferers, the blackened walls, which are all that is left of your once beautiful homes of luxury and comfort. I have seen your desolated fields, and I have heard everywhere sore complaints, particularly of your women, against what seemed to you only acts of wantonness and cruelty. To all these complaints I have but one answer; God's mercy underlieth all. The Government, and the people generally, had reached a point where victory was sure to come. It was only a question of time. The only question resting with weight on Grant's mind and heart, was how, with the least loss of life, shall the victory come? Two ways were manifest, either of which would bring the long prayed for hour of peace. That brave warrior, whose heart seemed always equitempered with justice and mercy, could make a track of blood, slaughtering your brave, be-loved husbands, sons, and brothers by thousands, who, of course, in their fall, would bring down many of our beroic men; or, Sherman, followed by his brave boys, could thrust in the torch, and make a track of fire through the country which, though it would be bard on your families, would nevertheless spare life, and yet so cripple your forces as to insure victory and the end of the war. Your and our ever merciful heavenly Father so overruled that Grant should stay the sword and spare life, while Sherman should thrust in the terch, and let your beautiful homes reduced to ashes, and your broad fields laid waste, be the cost to you of the final triumph of our henceforth common, and more than ever-to be loved and respected Gov-ernment. Victory has come at last. Your brave and beloved ones have been spared to you, and they and beloved ones have been spared to you, and will now soon raise up again from their ashes your beautiful homes and restore your wasted fields. You had cheerfully given, for sacrifice if need be, your had cheerfully given, for the war. While choisest treasures, your friends, for the war. While you seem to have reserved your homes and fields, God, wiser and kinder than you were even to yourselves, has restored your soldier friends, and taken for sacrifice your lesser treasures. Should you not, then, sacrifice your lesser treasures. Should you not, then, withhold your censure of men, and pour forth your gratitude in ceaseless praise to God? He hath made your defeat a greater blessing than your success could have been. Wait patiently on him a litt'e while, and he will vindicate his merry before you and the whole world."—Washington Sunday Chroni-

AUTUMN SUNSHINE Mild as the glances of angel eyes, Soft as the kisses of first-born love, Down through the haze of these Autumn skie Comes the glad sunshine from realms above

Beautiful pictures it sketcheth now, Touched with the glowing hues of old, Painting the valley and mountain's brown Over with purple and red and gold.

Whispers of beauty the spirit fills, Tales of a land that fadeth never, Sunshine that gildeth the beautiful hills, Just over the bank of a crystal river. Beautiful rest for the weary soul-

Down the steeps of life's western hill, Beautiful sunshine of hope and light, Every shadow and hope dispel, Lift my spirit from realms of night.

Soft as the beams of the Autumn sun,

LONGEVITY OF TEMPERANCE MEN. Let us call over the honored roll of the early advo cates, and note the facts. Lyman Beecher, Heman Humphrey, President Hitchcock, S. V. S. Wilder, Dr. Mussey, John Kittridge, Rev. Dr. Hewitt, John Tappan, Dr. Justin Edwards. The death of the last med man was cut short by an acute disease, if . eight, two or three of whom still live, all passed their West Granville, all took early and strong grou against the drinking customs of their people, and the liquor traffic. They fought the battle manfully, peril-With this fundamental view, that God's great government is one of moral law, which has its rewards and penalties in this life, but simply as a precursor, a foreshadowing, an instalment of its rewards and penalties in the life to come—with this fundamental view as a basis, I propose to make some applications, and to call your attention to some great illustrations of the operations of this law—What a man sows, that even in this life, he shall reap.

1. The young should be sedulously taught to regard right and wrong not in the light of external benefits and evils chiefly. To teach them to regard them thus is better than no teaching; but it is the lowest form of teaching. We ought to teach the young to regard right and wrong in their inevitable and invariable influences on the texture of human character, and on the moral condition of the soul. For no man can surround himself with anything that is half so important as that which is within himself. Our own manhood is unspeakably the best property that we shall ever have. Though we were bankrupt on the riable influences on the texture of human character, and on the moral condition of the soul. For no man can surround himself with anything that is half so important as that which is within himself. Our own manhood is unspeakably the best property that we shall ever have. Though we were bankrupt on the sea and on the land, and in material property of every kind, if we were rich in manhood, we should be rich indeed. And though we had gold heaped up like mountains external to ourselves, if we were without an sense of duty within, we should be bankrupt. And our children ought to be taught from the beginning that a man's life consists not in the abundance of the things which he possesses: that a man's life consists in that which makes manhood.

It is worth while to refuse all evil, and to accept all good, although you live on a desolate island, where the rone to believe that that is wicked which will be found out, or which will produce pain in the body, you produce in them an impression that evil as a sort of external realm or administration; where as, although that is true, it is only a part of the truth. Evil is evil, and worth fighting on account of the truth. Evil is evil, and worth fighting on account of the truth. Evil is evil, and worth fighting on account of the truth. Evil is evil, and worth fighting on account of the truth. Evil is evil, and worth fighting on account of the truth. Evil is evil, and worth fighting on account of the truth. Evil is evil, and worth fighting on account of the truth. Evil is evil, and worth fighting on account of the truth. Evil is evil, and worth fighting on account of the truth. Evil is evil, and worth fighting on account of the truth. Evil is evil, and worth fighting on account of the truth the evil, and worth fighting on account of the truth the evil as a sort of external realm or administration; where as, although that is true, it is only a part of the truth. Evil is evil, and worth fighting on account of the truth the evil as the evil and the evil and the evil and the evil

cause, from 1813 to 1830—so far as I have been able to learn, passed their eightieth year. Let the advocates of alcoholic stimulants, by many held to be the very milk of age, show us a better record than we can show of the early friends of abstinence—so far as concerns mental development, usefulness in life, and longevity.—Dr. Jewett.

Senator Sumner, in a letter to the editor of the independent, thanking him for his firm and able defense of " Equal Rights," says:

To my mind there never was a duty plainer or more instinctive. It is as plain as the moral law, and is as instinctive as self-defense. If the country fails to do this justice now, it will commit a crime where guilt and meanness will strive for mastery. On this head it is enough to say it is a debt we owe to saviours and benefactors. But here all the instincts of self-defense

migrant who wishes to find a home there, begin by ssuring justice to all men. This is the one essential ondition of prosperity, of credit, and of transmillions. condition of prosperity, of credit, and of tranquillity. Without this, mercantile bouses, banks, and emigration societies having anything to do with this region must all fail, or at least suffer in business and re-

To Congress we must look as the guardian under he Constitution of the national safety. I do not loubt its full power over this whole subject; nor do I doubt its full power over this whole subject; nor do I doubt its duty to see that every pretended government organ zed by recent rebels is treated as a present nullity. President Johnson spoke well, when in Tennessee he said that "in the work of re-organization rebels must take back seats, leaving place to those who have been truly loyal." There is the key-note of a just policy, which I trust Congress will adopt. It is difficult to measure the mischief which has already ensued from the "experiment." which has heen It is difficult to measure the mischief which has already ensued from the "experiment" which has been made. Looking at the positive loss to business and the productive industry of the country, it is painful. Looking at the distress which it has caused among loyal people by the revival of the rebel spirit, it is heart-rending. Looking at it in any way, it is a terrible failure. It will be for Congress to apply the remedy.

THE WANT OF THE MINISTRY.

rom President Asa D. Smith's able and eloquent Baccalaureate, delivered at Dartmouth College, July 16th, 1865. There be those who fancy, that the chief deficiency f only the memory were more richly stored, and the logical faculty more thoroughly disciplined, and the art of rhetoric more fully mastered, the cause of Christianity would receive a new impulse. The highest end would be gained, whence the world would be moved. But I have no sympathy with such views. God forbid that I should disparage learning—the more of it the butter could in this more of it the better; and in this respect, I am confident, the ministry of the present day will bear comparison with any that has preceded it. The chief want of our clerical order—and I mean no aspersion when I say it—is not love of any sort, but love. The love that prostrates itself, first of all, with streaming tears of gratefulness, at the foot of the cross, and then looks with unutterable yearnings upon the souls for whom Christ died: the love that measures not that, in its deep devotion, forgets the thorns in its pillow, the burdens it has to bear, the roughness of its pathway. O, it is more heart we need in the pulpit, rather than more of the head. A greater boon to the church, with the work she has to do, were one Peter the Hermit, with only the fanaticism omitted, than a thousand Erasmu es. Our greatest peril is dead orthodoxy, perfunctory service, a ministry merely professional, or cold, sluggish and timid. Having reached the point of respectable ability and acquisition, it is the loving life behind the sermon, it is the tears that bedew it, it is the heart that flames out in every sentence, however simple and una-dorned, that moves, more than all else, even the cal-

COUNSEL TO A YOUNG MINISTER.

An earnest young minister who is just entering upon his life-work inquires, "How can I have a working church?" Our first counsel is-work yourself. Paul wrote an epistle once to a young minister, in which he said: Neglect not the gift that is in thee. Meditate upon these things; give thyself wholly to them." A lazy these things; give thyself wholly to them." A lazy minister commonly makes a lazy church. If you sbirk your duties; if you are inviting other clergymen into your pulpit, constantly to rob you of the joy of preaching Christ; if you are seen oftener in book stores and picture-galleries, or on pleasure-drives, than among the households of your flock—then your people will hold you cheap, and their own Chr's ian duties also. Go to your own pulpit as of en as possible, even if you go with an aching head. Take Monday for rest, and for miscellaneous easy occupations. Lay the keel of your sermon on Tuesday morning; one Tuesday is worth two Saturdays for sermon preparation. Keep the sermon on your mind, and get hints and helps for it everywhere; and when the inspiration is on, then write as fast as the

when the inspiration is on, then write as fast as the mind coins thought. Take your mornings for study, and your afternoons for pastoral visits, and sleep as much of the night as you can, if you want to keep the congregation awake on the next Sunday. Sleep is the minister's best medicine; for the hardest strain he encounters is on his nervous sensibilities. Visit every family (especially the poor, the unbefriended, and the most irreligious); and when with them, talk them into an interest in the church and its great them into an interest in the church and its great work. Get as much money and as much labor out of non-professors as you can; it is often a means of grace to them. If your last sermon has kindled a spark in their hearts, blow it up into a flame, by prompt sppeal and by prayer. If they are in trouble, sympathize with them; you can't do your people any good if you can't make them love you. Don't make the houses of your prominent men and best men a running-place or a loitering place; such people do not need much looking after; give more time to bringing up stragglers. You will often find your best workers in the most unpromising quarters. Napoleon said that he "made his marshals out of mud." Do be a model republic. Those only should be promi-nent who earn their place by praying the most, and living the best, and working the hardest. Several of

the leading men in my own congregation stand higher in the praver meeting and the Sunday School than they do on Uncle Sam's tax-lists.—T. L. Cuyler.

We find in the New York Herald the following leters concerning the conspirator Payne, who was the hiect of so much curiosity at the time of his trial :-" EASTON, Pa., Nov. 2, 1865.

"I send you the inclosed copy of a letter just received from the man Payne's father, which is the first that has ever been heard of his family. If you think it sufficiently interesting to the public you may publish it. It shows at least be told the truth.

" LIVE OAR, East Florida, Sept. 30, 1865

"As to his early history, he was born in the State of Alabama, April 22, 1844 (I see by a statement of his that he was mistaken by one year in his age). In the twelfth year of his age he made a profession of religion, and from that time he lived a pious life up to the time of his enlistment. He was soon ordered to Virginia. From that time forward I know nothing of him only by letter. He was always kind and ing of him only by letter. He was always kind and tender hearted, yet determined in all his undertakings. He was much esteemed by all who knew him, and bid fair for usefulness in Church and State. Please accept the warmest thanks of myself and famiy for the services rendered to the unfortunate youth.

" Very truly and sincerely yours,
"George C. Powell."

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL

A correspondent of an English paper says: I am in a position to send you some recent special information with respect to this important work. On the Italian side, the average daily advance was 6 feet 6 inches in the first half of 1863; and in the second half of that year 4 feet 7 inches. In the first quarter of 1864, the average daily advance was 4 feet 6 3 4 inches; in the second quarter, 5 feet two inches; in the third quarter, 6 feet 4 inches; in the fourth quarter, 6 feet 7 inches; in the first quarter of 1865, 7 feet, and in the second quarter 6 feet 10 1-2 inches. In 1863 the average daily advance at the French as ide was 3 feet 10 1-2 inches; in the first quarter of 1864, 4 feet 1-2 inch; in the second quarter, 3 feet 9 inches; in the third quarter, 4 feet 5 inches; in the fourth quarter, 4 feet 9 inches; in the first quarter of 1865, 5 teet 6 inches; and in the second quarter, 7 feet 1 inch. At the close of June a total distance of 1865, 5 teet 6 inches; and in the second quarter, 1870

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT. FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORK.

OUR MISSION STAFF IN INDIA .- Eight or nine years OUR MISSION STAFF IN INDIA.—Eight or nine years ago our mission in India took under its exclusive care their present mission field in the northwest provinces, containing at least ten millions of people. It is thought to be the most populous portion of the earth, if vast cities are left out of the account, such as London, Paris, and Hancow in China. The mission carefully surveyed their field, noting its resources and peoples, and came to the conclusion that they could proclaim the gospel to all the people in due time, if the church at home would send them twesty-five missionaries and their wives. The Board them twenty five missionaries and their wives. The Boar cordially accepted the plan of the mission, and the General Missions. cordially accepted the plan of the mission, and the General Missionary Committee has acted, as we understand it, on the plan. Thus our brethren in India have worked and are working on this plan, and look confidently for the staff of twenty-five mission familes from home, to be sent out and kept up by sending out, asy at least one family annually, and such Christian women, from time to time, as the progress of the mission may require in peculiar departments of the work. For the necessary increase of ministers and helpers beyond the staff from America, the mission Conference looks to converts from the native and European populations in India. They have already realized valuable aid from these sources. We have not been able to send out the twenty-five as yet. We have only about twenty in the field. These are not able to hold their work in hand strongly. Some of these devoted men are overworked, and ought to have help. It is wiser and more economical to relieve shear brethren devoted men are overworked, and ought to have help. It is wiser and more economical to relieve these brethren from overwork by sending them help than to allow them to fail and quit the field. Besides, it cannot be the will of God that our glorious work in India or anywhere else should be allowed to fall into any degree of decay. These remarks have been called forth by reading Dr. Mullen's chapter on "The Staff of Missionaries," in his "Ten Vests Missionars Labor."

Years Missionary Labor."

A New Era.—The following letter, dated Copenhagen, Oct. 17, 1865, to the Mission Rooms, from Hon. Bradford R. Wood, our Minister to Denmark, will explain itself. It is confirmatory of advices previously received from our superintendent and the Hon. H. Dolner: "I have the pleasure to inform you that the fullest liberty has been conceded to your church in this kingdom I congratulate you on an event, the tike of which has not been done before, in behalf of any foreign church, since 1748! A wide field of usefulness is open to you, to be occupied by your wisest, most intelligent, as well as earnest and devoted mea. If I am not mistaken you will confer as lasting a benefit on the national church as on the people of this kingdom. I will send you, or leave with the pastor of the church here, Mr. Willerup, a copy of the note addressed to me (communicating the above) from the minister of the king. While congratulating you, I congratulate myself that this concession has been made before my return to the United States, which I hope will be early in Bocomber."

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION AT DAN-

Mr. EDITOR:—I intended to send you an account of our very interesting and profitable Convention at Danielsonville, but circumstances have prevented. Will you have the kindness to insert the following from the Windham County Transcript? I would be glad to send you a copy of the very able report on the "Use of the Catechism in our Sunday Schools," but time will not now permit. The Convention, contrary to the fears of many, was a complete success, and so pronounced by all. For this we feel that special thanks are due to Bro. Willett, the Chairman of the Conference Committee on Sunday Schools. man of the Conference Committee on Sunday Schools.

The Sanday School Convention held in the Methodi Church recently, was a season of great interest. The questions discussed were all eminently practical, bearing directly on the prosperity of Sunday Schools and the welfare of the young. And they were discussed, too, by men who were interested in them, none of whom talked simply because the time must be filled up. In-deed, the only difficulty realized was lack of time to condeed, the only difficulty realized was lack of time to consider each question in all its bearings. An hour only being allowed for each subject and the speakers limited to eight minutes, there was a constant freshness in the matter before the Convention, while many valuable suggestions were made and many good impressions received, without the indiction of long, wear some speeches. There can be no doubt that the several churches represented in the Convention will feel the renewed impulse in the good work. The address Wednesday evening by Rev. J. W. Willett, of Woonsocket, R. I., was earnest, pointed, practical and eloquent. It is to be regretted that so few interested in Sunday School work were present to hear it. On Thursday evening the children were addressed by Mr. Burnham, Superintendent of the Sunday Schools at Uncasville. Mr B. won the hearts of the children by his easy, simple manner, and proved himself "a workman that need not be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." He was followed by Rev. Mr. Willett, who made some very earnest and moving appeals to the children and some very earnest and moving appeals to the children and young persons present to seek the Lord in their youth. The following resolutions were passed by the Conve

tion:
"Resolved, That we favor the devoting of one of the regular services of the Sabbath to the Sunday School, giving it the full time of a sermon, and its accompanying exer-

This, after an earnest discussion, was adopted by a m ority of one. Those who approved it, looked upon it as something of an experiment, but still as worth trying.

"Resolved, That we feel the importance of making more especially for immediate results of our labor in the "Resolved, That we recommend to our preachers, sup-intendents and librarians to guard more carefully again

Voted, that the thanks of this Convention be given to "Moved and adopted by a rising vote, that the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the trustees of this rous hospitality they have extended to us.

BOSTON M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

MR. EDITOR:—I presume there are many in our city who are not yet aware that we have a "Boston M. E. Sunday School Union," and we desire to make it known that such an organization was perfected at a meeting held at Bromfield Street Church, Oct 11th, by the adoption of a Constitution and election of officers, Hon. Jacob Sleeper a Constitution and election of officers, Mon. Jacob Sleepel being President. The object of the Union is to promote the interests of the Methodist Sabbath Schools of Boston and thus commends itself to the fathers, mothers and members of the churches and congregations of our city. The officers and teachers of the several schools are by virtue of their position members of the Union, and any adult member of the schools may become a member of the Union by signing the constitution, while we invite all in terested in the welfare of our schools to unite with us also Meetings of the Union will be held the third Wednesday Accetings of the Union will be held the third Wednesday of each month, in the different churches of the city, the first to occur this (Wednesday) evening, Nov. 15th, in Church Street Church, (as per notice in another column,) the exercises to consist of essays, addresses, reports of the various schools, and other interesting items. And it is earnestly hoped that this effort to increase the interest and use eaty noped that this effort to increase the interest and use fulness of our schools will meet the hearty co-operation of every member of our schools and societies, which will show itself in their attendance upon and participation in the meetings of the Union.

Let us, pastors, teachers and members of the various

M. E. societies, see to it that the meetings of the Union are well sustained, and made of immense good to all ou schools in building them up and increasing their tempora and spiritual prosperity.

W. R. B.

TO ANTI-TOBACCO MEN-PRIZE TRACTS

The Managers of the Tract Society of the Methodis Episcopal Church wish to procure three superior originates on tobacco: one on the physical and moral effective or the physical eff of its use, for general circulation; another, addressed in ministers; and still another for boys. To secure this en-it is desirable to offer liberal premiums to qualifie writers for the three best tracts that may be offered in

competition for prizes.

For various reasons the Board did not think it best to draw on its regular income for these proposed premit It was of the opinion that the friends of the tobacci As was of the opinion that the friends of the tobacco-re-form would cheerfully contribute a special fund for that purpose. Two hundred and fifty dollars will be needed. As soon as that sum is placed in the hands of its treas-urer, the Board will offer a prise of \$100 for the beautract, not exceeding thirty-two 12mo. pages, on the first point named above; and \$75 each for the best tracts, not ex-ceeding twenty-four pages each, on the other two wenty-four pages each, on the other two po

In the prize of the prize of the product of the product of the premiums offered and such tracts produced and published they can accomplish their wishes by sending in their cor tributions. Mesars. E. H. Brown, W. H. Dikeman, an accomplish the product of the prize of need \$175 more. Will the anti tobacco men give it? If so, let them send such sums as they please to donate for this purpose to Rev. James Porter, 200 Muberry Street, New York, immediately. Should more than the amount named be sent in, the surplus will be expended in the gratuitous circulation of the tracts, especially of the one appealing to the ministry. Anti tobacco man, send in your money directly!

DANIEL WISE,
Cor. Sec'y Tract Soc'y M. E. Church.

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

MR. EDITOR :- The Queen City of the West furnish nothing new or startling just now. She is just about enter upon the great pork campaign which has so long rendered her illustrious; but Chicago has entered upor this branch of business with a zeal that promises to dis tance all competitors. The pork season is a little late, for the farmers are anxious to convert their immense corcrop into fat hogs.

Business is unusually lively, and our merchants are ope ing a large trade with the South, and if we had enterpris sufficient to run a few railroads into the heart of the eman cipated regions, Cincinnati would secure for herself a p sition of great commercial importance. With severa new lines of railroads running South, as they now run in all other directions, like the spokes of a wheel, we might make a strong claim for the "Hub," in spite of the oppo amassing fortunes for the past few years, and we anticipate in our centenary contributions a liberality correponding to the magnitude of their incomes,

The Methodists of the city have been discussing the question of centralization with considerable warmth some of them take the ground that each church should have the exclusive right to the territory in immediate proximity to it, while others earnestly contend that the

tian affinities. Such is the present constitution of our churches, and it will be found, I imagine, a very difficult thing to reconstruct them upon the plan of assigning each member to the church located nearest his place of residence. It may be improper for our wealthy members to place of worship, but an attempt to coerce them to unite with such societies will prove disastrous to both parties. A loss of wealthy members is not the great calamity that can befall a church; a loss of union and Christian affection is vastly more to be deplored. In view of all the facts elicited in the discussion, is is deemed expedient to allow the matter to remain a it is, while we commend most carnestly to our member

ship the feeble churches near their homes. Bishop Clark has just returned from Lexington, Ky. where he met the gallant little band of Christian heroes who, loyal to the national government and to Christ, broke away from the Church South and went forth among the nountains to gather the wandering sheep. These eighteen retiring members of the Southern Conference met, counseled and prayed together, and with a fresh baptism of power from on high have gone forth to save the State and the church from the doom that threatens it. By a strange infatuation Kentucky clings to slavery. It will e the last State to yield to the onward me "manifest destiny." It may postpone the day of universal freedom, but it can no more prevent it than it can the rising of the sun or the flowing of the tide. Kentucky has become the battle-ground of freedom; the dis-

have grappled in deadly conflict; and slavery, the cococted essence of fraud, tyranny and cold-hearted avarice, must die. Its doom is sealed, the day of redemption hasteneth. Well may the abolitionists of the olden time, battle-worn and scarred, rejoice as the principles for which they fought begin to triumph so gloriously over the combined powers of earth and hell. My old companions in arms, let us once more to the charge, and the victory is ours. It is no time to falter now when the foe is reeling. God forgive us that we ever questioned the ability of truth to overthrow error, the power of liberty to annihilate slavery. Let the youth of our country learn this lesson from the struggle, always to identify themselves with the right, and they will as surely triumph as the throne of the Sternal is erected on justice. These are glorious times in which we live, harvest seasons of a quarter of a century's toil. Laus Deo. But I must rein up my fiery pen, fo the ardor of my youth returns.

cussion is transferred from free to the slave States, and

slavery here makes its last stand. Liberty and slavery

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1865.

Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance. **All papers stopped at the expiration of the term of sui scription as given with the printed address.

THE HERALD IN EVERY FAMILY.

We start with this proposition, that a copy of Zion's Herald should be in every Methodist family within the patronizing territory. In five of the six New England Conferences it is our only denominational local paper, and has a strong claim to the entire patronage of the church within those limits. It is published simply to serve the interests of the church, and all true Methodists should regard it with special favor. They should not only make it their family paper, but also take a lively and special interest in extending its circulation into the other families connected with our congregations. It is our intention to make it worthy of a place in every family, and to contain something each week that every Methodist and every friend ought to know.

The next year will be the Centenary year. It will be a great year in American Methodism. A great deal of intelligence on this subject will be put for missionary operations than the American Board n circulation, which ought to reach every member of of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which is sev our church, and which every member ought to read eral years older and is supported by the joint con and understand. All this intelligence, and much tributions of several different denominations. more, the Herald will contain. There is, then, an ortant and especial reason why the Herald al be a welcome weekly visitor in every Methodist New England family during the Centenary year. Besides this, it will contain much religious reading which will church this is really a very important meeting. We serve as precious food to all spiritually minded persons. We are greatly encouraged to hear some of the most devoted Christians say, as we often do, "I take great delight and derive much spiritual profit from the reading of Zion's Herald. I find precious food for my soul in every number." We think of that devoted class of readers every time we make up the paper, and try to furnish them with just such

food. Thus we shall continue to do. We have found some able and interesting contrib utors, who will continue to furnish weekly articles of some of the important living topics of the hour. As we find others, we shall add their names to our list. We are determined to make the Herald every way worthy of the Centenary year, if the talents and the

means can be secured to make it so. We shall take special pains to write and select the very best things for the children and youth. We have not yet made that department of our paper all that we think it ought to be, because we have not had at our command all the means and facilities which we need for that purpose. We are glad to say, however, and prominence by their own industry. They are that there is light ahead, and we expect to make considerable improvement in that department during the coming year. Our object will be to please the children, that we may profit them. Every story must contain a good moral, and be calculated to make a

favorable impression for a moral and religious life. The department of general news, which has been so ably conducted of late by Mr. D. W. PHIPPS, will continue to receive from him special attention. That department will be made still more full and complete, so that our readers who do not have a daily, may obtain from the Herald a good general knowledge of cial department will be ably and wisely conducte what is going on in the world, especially in this coun- Hitherto the Society has had the fullest confidence try. The approaching session of Congress will be the most important one ever held since the foundation of Its credit stands as it ever has stood, unchallenge our government; special attention will be given to and unimpeached.

the Congressional news. We shall aim to keep our readers fully informed in regard to all matters pertaining to the Centenary movements, celebrations, and donations, throughout the whole church. We expect this department will The Committee meets jointly with the Board of Man he particularly interesting to every true Methodist, and alone worth the price of the Herald for next

In addition to all the rest the Publisher is making arrangements for an entire set of new type, so that the Herald will enter upon the new year in a new suit and in a more beautified style of dress. Instead of less, we hope to do even more and better than we with the presiding elders, who are personally acpromise. We mean to make it a great helper to the quainted with the nature and demands of the work. preacher, to the class leader; and even to the steward, in promoting the interests of their respective work.

In promoting the interests of their respective work. It shall warn the sinner, rebuke the scoffer, encour- ditional force is needed to adequately supply the age the penitent, counsel the convert, gladden the cheerful giver, excite the illiberal, and cheer the heart of the desponding disciple. Do we not need and desire such a paper in every Methodist family? But the practical question is, Can it be placed there?

Let every circuit, station, or society as a church take the matter in hand, and do what they can to accomplish it and to put a copy into every family con-nected with our church and congregation in New board take an interest in the work. Let them speak of it in prayer meetings and in class meetings, in tent of its operations, but in the perfection of the friendly calls and pastoral visits, and urge the people everywhere to subscribe. Create in each society a strong public sentiment in favor of it. When any one friendly to the object meets a person who is able to subscribe, let him or her say, " You ought to take Zion's Herald." If you like it yourself, tell others so, and say of it whatever good you can say truthfully. Thousands of additional subscribers could be obtained in this way, if only those who now take the

Herald, and like it, would interest themselves to see that this work is done. Don't be afraid to think well and speak well of your own denomination, and of your denominational paper. Give it a good reputation; so far as in your power give it prestige in the community where you

any part of the city, near or remote, according to its Chris- | circulation. That is right. Our people should do the same. If they believe Methodis as any other form of Christianity, let them help t sustain and spread it, by thus extending its means of nfluence. It seems to us that every member of the church should be wide awake to this work, and try to get every one to subscribe that can be persuaded do so. The preacher and the official brethren should not only do what they can directly, but stir up all the rest of the church and congregation, men, wome and children, and set them all vigorously to work f this cause; for it is worthy.

There will be in almost every society some po families unable to pay for a copy, who would like t have the Herald, and whom its presence would greatly benefit. Let those who are able contribute few mites and place the paper in the hands of al such families. It would be a deed of worthy charity One brother told us, the other day, that he paid for our copies last year, which he gave to the poor. We know of others who paid for six and seven copies, and one who paid for ten. We hope the preachers and hurches will see the propriety of this, and do al that they can to accomplish this desired work.

In the five patronizing Conferences there are or 70,000 church members, besides the traveling preachrs. Now if we estimate two and a half church mem bers on an average to a family, which is the usus vay of estimating it, we shall have about 28,000 Methodist families. Now if each of these familie would take a copy, with the preachers and the sub Herald would have a list in New England alone of ver 30,000 subscribers; and yet our subscription lis to-day is not half that number. It is evident from the above figures that something ought to be done As a denomination we are not doing ourselves credit Just think of it, more than 16,000 Methodist familie within the bounds of five New England Conference which do not take our paper. If they do not take any religious paper, what a back handed complimen to their intelligence! What a reproach to their piety
Are we willing as Methodists that this state of thing should remain? Where is our self-respect and de nominational spirit? If it be said that they take some other religious paper, but not the Herald, there we ask where is their loyalty to the church of their choice, and to the means of promoting its interests Their first duty is to their own local paper; if the can take but one, it should be that. If they wish for more, let them add to it as many as they please, bu they should never neglect their own. Let those wh are interested carefully look into this matter.

We will suppose that there are some families wh are too poor to pay for the Herald, and do not live among a people who are benevolent enough to give them each a copy. Then there are some who are able, but cannot be made willing to subscribe. Sup pose we exempt, on the above grounds, 8,000 fam ilies, which is certainly a very large number. Excepting these, there would then remain at least 20,000 milies into which, by a proper effort, the Herald could enter by the first of January, 1866. We cer tainly ought not to close the Centenary year with les than 20,000 paying subscribers. Now, brethren, the work is before you, and the cause is in your hands Will you not aim at that number at once, and, i possible, give us 20,000 subscribers with which t mence the new year? It can be done; it should be done; and if all will do their duty, it will be done We say let it be done.

MEETING OF THE MISSIONARY BOARD. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcop Church has been in operation forty-six years, havin commenced in 1819. From very small beginnings has grown to be the largest and the most vigoro missionary organization in America. For the last three years it has raised and expended more mone

The managers of our Missionary Society meet an met this year at the Missionary Rooms on Wednesday the 8th inst. Though but little is said about it, to th were permitted to look in upon that grave body las week, during the first two days of its session. They are a noble looking set of representative men. If our read ers could only see them in council, and understan their unselfish devotion to the cause, and the tho oughness with which every point in the missionary work is investigated as it passes in review befor them, they would feel the fullest confidence in the wisdom, economy and ability with which our missio ary interests are conducted. As our readers cannot be present, we will do our best to give them an insi view of the organization. To do this properly it wil be necessary to remark in the first place that ou Missionary Society has charge both of the home and foreign work. We think there is wisdom and econ my in this arrangement.

There is first a board of 64 managers compose the bishops and preachers and 32 laymen. The laymen are not only pious and zealous for the cause, but most men of large experience and of distinguished financi ability, men who have risen in business circles to wealth men of a broad intelligence and eminently practical views. They are distinguished merchants, president of banks or large insurance companies, eminent lav yers, editors and Congressmen. A more able, cau tions, wise and practical set of men it would be diff cult to gather to the support of any cause in any Thus we have the very best guaranty that the final country. All the financial phases and operations of our Missionary Society, at home and abroad, pa under the criticism and receive the approval and sanction of these practical and successful financie the financial men of New York outside our church

In addition to the Board of Managers, there is t General Missionary Committee, consisting now nine ministers, one from each mission district, and together representing all the Annual Conference agers, the Corresponding Secretary, Assistant and Second Assistant Corresponding Secretaries and the Treasurer, and together fix the amount to be drawn for during the year, and to divide the said amount between the different missions. Here are the bisho who have traveled throughout the work and attende all the Conferences. They have also been in coun wants. This is one side of the question. Through the General Missionary Committee the people, the ministers or the presiding elders can represent the wants of their sections and work directly to the Board. If any fail to make their wants known, it is their fault, and not the fault of the Board. We were present when these things were called up and represented, and were astonished at the fullness of the light which could easily be shed upon every point of the domestic work, and at the extent of intelligence under which the Board could act in deciding upon the amount to be given in England. Let not only the preacher, but the official each case. This Missionary Society is a wonderful institution, not only in its general plan and the ex-

manner of working out its minutest details. The foreign work, through the bishops who visit it, the superintendents of the different missions, and the nissionaries of the different stations, has as thorough representation by means of correspondence and the Corresponding Secretary, as the home work. After as thorough understanding as is desired or can be obtained of the wants or necessities of any particular nission, they proceed to make the requisite appropriation, or as large a proportion as the whole amount of funds will warrant. Such knowledge of the work and the field, combined with such practical judgm and financial experience as are found in that ! is sufficient to establish the fullest confidence in the wisdom and ability with which our missionary affairs are membership of the church should not be limited to its immediate neighborhood, but that it should be gathered from and push their periodicals and books into a wider separate organization should be formed to manage conducted. We are not of those who believe that a

It would not be wise to multiply machinery, and thus increase the friction and the cost of doing what we now do at least equally well in a much simpler way. Last year the Missionary Society appropriated for 1865 and called upon the church to raise for missionary purposes during the year the sum of \$625,903.05. The Treasurer reports as having received from Nov. 1, 1864, to Oct. 31, 1865, the sum of \$636,366 78, and that there is a cash balance in the treasury, over and above liabilities, of \$7,452.39. Our receipts during the fiscal year preceding were \$558,535.44; and for the year preceding that \$429,768.75.

The receipts of the American Board for the last three years as compared with the receipts of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church are as follows:

Am. Board. \$389,946 00 558 553 44 636,366.78 531.983 77 We shall have a full account of appropria next week. When we left on Friday night they were not more than half through with their work. We are glad to report in advance that they have voted to

with headquarters probably at San Francisco.

ALTERATIONS IN THE CENTENARY PLAN At their meeting in New York last week the Centenary Committee made certain alterations in the Centenary plan as adopted at their meeting in Cleveland. Those alterations are contained in the follow

REPORT. AS ADOPTED. Resolved, 1. That it any contributors desire to specify the precise objects of their Centenary subscriptions in whole or in part, it shall be open to them

scriptions in whole or in party is to name the following objects, namely:

1. The Centenary Educational Fund.

2. The Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston. 3. The Methodist General Biblical Institute at Concord, to be removed to the vicinity of Boston.

4. A Biblical Institute in the Eastern Middle

States.
5. A Biblical Institute in Cincinnati or vicinity. 6. A Biblical Institute on the Pacific coast. But contributions to these three last objects (4, 5 and 6) shall be retained and managed by the Centenary Educational Board till assured that enough has been actually raised from other sources to make the aggregate amount, including the connectional contributions to those respective objects, not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in each

7. The erection of Centenary Missionary buildings for the Mission House at New York.

8. The Irish Connectional Fund.
9. The Biblical School at Bremen, Germany. The Biolical School at Dreuten, Germany.
 The Chartered Fund. (Such sums as contribuors may desire to appropriate in that way to the support of worn-out preachers, their widows and orphans.) port of worn-out preachers, their widows and orphans.)

Resolved, 2. That all the unspecified funds raised throughout the church, and also all sums specifically contributed for the "Centenary Educational Fund," be placed in the hands of a board, to be appointed as provided in a subsequent resolution, to be called the Centenary Connectional Educational Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Resolved, 3. That the said Board shall securely in

vest the entire principal funds, and shall appropriate the interest only from time to time, at their discrethe interest only from time to time, at their discretion, to the following purposes, and none other, viz.:

a. To aid young men preparing for the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

b. To aid young men preparing for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. These two objects to be reached through the Missionary Society, the bishops, and such educational societies of the church as may be approved by the Board.

c. To the aid of the two Biblical or Theological Schools now in existence, and of such others as may hereafter be established, with the approval of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

d. To the aid of universities, colleges or academies

d. To the aid of universities, colleges or academie now existing under the patronage of the church, of which may be reafter be established.

which may be reafter be established.

Provided, 1. That no appropriation shall be made
by the Board at any time for building purposes, either
for Biblical schools, or for universities, colleges or academies.

Provided, 2. That no university, college or academy not now in existence shall be aided by the Board, un-less the Board shall first have been consulted, and

trustees, of whom two shall be bishops, four minister and six laymen, of which number five shall be quorum; and no trustee shall receive any compensa-tion for his services, except for expenses in attending the sessions of the Board.

Resolved, 5. That the Board be authorized to secure

Resolved, 5. That the Board be authorized to secure a suitable charter, which shall empower the Board to receive, hold and convey real and personal estate, and to receive and administer bequests and legacies; also to fix the seat of its operations and of its place of meeting from time to time, and to appoint, if need b meeting from time to time, and to appoint, it need to, a secretary and treasurer, with proper compensation, who shall be required to give suitable bonds.

Resolved, 6. That the bishops be authorized and requested to appoint the first Board, and that at its first meeting the Board shall settle by lot the terms of

four trustees shall go out with each and every Ger eral Conference term of four years, and that all we four trustees shall go out with each and every Gen-eral Conference term of four years, and that all va-cancies be filled as follows, namely: The General Conference shall nominate two per-sons for each vacancy, and the trustees shall choose

sons for each vacancy, and the trustees shall choose one to fill the vacancy; provided, however, that all vacancies occurring more than six months before the session of the General Conference shall be filled by the bishops, the person so appointed to hold office only up to the time of the General Conference, when their places shall be held as vacant, and shall be filled as aforesaid.

At a subsequent meeting the Committee pass the following: Final action of the General Centenary Committee on the several subjects brought before t meeting held in New York, Nov. 8, 1865.

ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS. 1. Resolved, That the medals be of fire gilt; that he head of Rev. John Wesley be upon one side

the head of Rev. John Wesley be upon one side, and that of Bishop Asbury on the other.

2 That a Sunday School children's fund be established for the following purposes and under the following condition: (1.) The fund to be vested in and administered by the Board of Trustees already authorized, but to be kept as a separate fund. (2) The interest of it to be appropriated to assist meritorious Sunday scholars of either sex who may need help in obtaining a more advanced education. (8) help in obtaining a more advanced education. (3) Each Conference is to share in the annual proceeds of this fund proportionately to the number of Sunday of this fund proportionately to the number of Sunda School children under its care. (4) That the bene iciaries within the bounds of each annual Conference

ON THE CONNECTIONAL FUND. 1. Resolved, That in view of the apparently in 1. Resolved, That in view of the apparently in creasing liberality of our people in reference to the great objects placed before the church for its connectional support, we deem it best to withdraw the limitations heretofore placed upon contributions to specific objects indicated in the Cleveland resolutions.

2. That it is the sense of this Committee that the Centenary Educational Fund ought to be placed before our people as the prominent object for connectional contributions.

tional contributions.
3. That whereas the Conference Committees, con sisting of laymen and ministers, have supervision of the local funds, therefore, *Resolved*, That the Central Committee be authorized and instructed to secure as far as practicable in the Annual Conferences confortity to the plan of the General Conference in relation to the connectional as well as the local funds. 4. That it is the sense of this Committee that half the proceeds of all cash collections in public congregations, and also contributions not otherwise spe by the donors, taken up for Centenary object

RELIGIOUS SERVICES 1. Resolved, That the last Sunday of October be observed as a day of religious services, and that the Central Committee prepare and publish a proclamation and programme in reference to the observance

of the day.

2. That the first Sabbath of January, 1866, be of served as a day of religious service for the especia purpose of asking God's blessing upon the Centenary

The Committee also had its attention called to th American Methodist Ladies' Centenary Associa tion " recently formed at Chicago, Ill., and its circu lar published in our church papers, and after due consideration agreed to adopt and recommend it on condition that the General Biblical Institute now at Concord, N. H, should come in to share in the funds raised by it equally with the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston. We understand that the Ladies of the Northwest will heartily concur in this. We have to take this item at second hand report as we did not meet with that Committee, and have received no printed slip of that part of the report. If we are not precisely correct in our report of it, we shall

the home missionary work. No organization can be tance is the "Centenary Educational Fund;" that formed which in our judgment could conduct its after they have removed all restrictions as to the amount to be given to any of the specified objects. We shall remark more at length on this subject hereafter We will only add now, that we think the plan as modified is much better than as it stood at first.

> ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.-We ask for a care reading of Dr. Jewett's Essay on our fourth page. ntains statements and testimony of great importan Though long, every one who may need a physician shoul carefully read it through.

THE NEW ENGLAND METHODIST CONVENTION Whi has been proposed seems to be growing in favor with the people. The Official Board has kindly offered "Grace Church," of this city, recently opened as a Free Church, for the meetings of the Convention, and their offer h been accepted by the Committee. The probability however, that owing to the lateness of the season, ar other important considerations, the time of holding it wil be postponed until after the session of the Spring Confe ences. The postponement advised by many of those fa vorable to a Convention, is under consideration by the sub Committee having the matter in charge, and we presume a final decision will be reached in time for a noti-

BRO. JOSHUA WARE, well known to our city res establish a mission to the Chinese on the Pacific coast died suddenly at his home in Melrose on Thursday last aged 80 years. He was in usual health till Tuesday, having on that day delivered a portion of his Herald list On returning to his home, he tripped at some obstacle in the road, and fell forward on his hands. To this accident, so slight as to be scarcely noticed at the time, the physician attributes his death. Father Ware was dest and best of the Herald office habitues, and the reabrance of his pure character and beavenly spirit will long afford us a mournful pleasure. The funeral took place on Saturday at Bromfield Street Church, and the enerated form found an appropriate resting-place in th urying ground on Boston Comp

> HAVERHALL GAZETTE is the name of one of our ex hanges published at Haverhill, Mass., which has not only "good look," but is loyal and sprightly, and worthy

> UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE for Novem ontairs its usual variety, with an able article on "Who nay kill in War, and who may not," which is a discus

> A FAIR for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Asso ciation of this city will be open to the patronizing public in the New Agricultural Hall, from Nov. 13th to 19th.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

MR. EDITOR :- Just as our expedition was leaving fortress Montroe, news came of Kirby Smith's surrender This gave a new aspect to the whole affair, and more tha ver turned all hearts towards home. But the necessity was upon us, and we endeavored to accept a further ab ence as one of the fortunes of war, while some of us were able to console ourselves with the thought that it was in the providence of God, and that he had something good for us in Texas.

With a fine steamer, good accommodations, and a capain having both good sense and a kind heart, everything gave promise of a pleasant voyage. And now if I were sure of making the voyage from Fortress Monroe to Brazos Santiago as interesting on paper as I found it on our transport, I would most cheerfully undertake a decription; but as I have reason to question the certainty of that result. I do not feel warranted in hazarding th undertaking. If one makes record of all he sees and exeriences during his first voyage at sea, under favorable cumstances, he will find himself possessed of material for a very considerable little volume. But the best par annot be written. Many of the scenes which interes and impress him most have in them much of that myste ious, Godlike beauty, which will live in the heart and a joy forever," but cannot be imprisoned in anything so limited and earthly as human language. And then man of his richest experiences depend so much upon his own particular mental spiritual states, and they become se

eems like betrayal to give them to others. There is another class of experiences, which, though less poetic and pleasing than those already referred to, are pathy between the human stomach and "tempest-to cean." It is probable that this sympathy really exist is much in calm as in storm, the latter being the occasion on among the waters than this sensitive and del cate organ heaves responsive to the rising swell! Whether never intimated by the faintest whisper; but, if that wer possible, the officers of the "29th" have no occasion t eproach themselves for having been unfeeling spectator when she was tossed and torn by an unfriendly element or their sympathy was certainly most profound. Pro rate and pale, day after day, alike forgetful of friends an the tempting viands on the captain's board, they seemed at times, almost willing to express their deep emotions by eaping into the dep:hs of her troubled and heaving posom! The chaplain and one or two other officer nowever, were exceptions, knowing little of the luxury his profound sympathy; for the rougher the waters and side, the more pleasure they found in contemplating th

wildness and grandeur of the scene. But while passing through these various experier our steamer was bearing us safely on. Six days brough is down the coast, affording us glimpses of Florida an her reefs, and a fair view of Fort Jefferson on the Dr Tortugas, where so many are paying the penalty of their folly and wickedness by hard labor in the burning sun Two days more, and we cast anchor in Mobile Bay. Ou Division was ordered to rendezvous here for the doub ourpose of cleaning the transports and taking a fresh sup ply of coal and water. This afforded us an opportunit o disembark, and to make ourselves familiar with one wo points which had gained some historic interest during the last struggles of the rebellion. Fort Morgan and Fo Gaines command the mouth of the bay, the distance be tween them being some three miles. The former, stand ing on the right of the entrance, is an old and elabora work, but the heaps of ruins within its shattered casmates show that it could not withstand the fearful bor bardment to which it was subjected by our forces. The latter is a new and less formidable work, and it will be r embered that its commander saved himself the inconv tience of an engagement by a timely surrender! Nav Cove is a quiet little place five miles east of Fort Morgan and constitutes the home of the harbor pilots.

Eight or ten small houses stand along the barren sho around them, give the place a pleasant and homelik appearance. Among the trees I noticed a few spe sens of the fig and orange, and several fine magnolias anded, and hastily pitching their tents, gave the up to the luxury of sea-bathing, catching crabs, gleaning an old oyster bed, and having a good time in general. It was certainly a great relief to spend a day or two o shore, but the inevitable sand flies were quite too num ous, and gave us too cordial a welcome at night to allo us the luxury of refreshing sleep. At first we were spor ive over their attacks, but matters soon became too ser one for that, and we assumed the heroic; this, howeve availed us little, and all became desperate; some swore thers howled, and if any could have sung, I think it would have been, "O carry me back to old Virginia! Having coaled, we re-embarked, and leaving Mobile Bay made directly for Pass L'Outre, one of the mouths of the Mississippi, for a supply of water. Three days mor brought us to Brazos Santiago, from which point we expected to commence our march up the Rio Grande; bu finding no harbor, a dangerous coast, no lighters or sur boats, we found it impossible to land. Subsequent empts to effect a lauding at Corpus Christi, and also a ransas Pass, were alike ineffectual, and necessity com pelled us to hasten to Galveston for fresh supplies. By this time, it was evident that, either the plan or the expedition was very incomplete, or some one had failed to erform his part, much to the discomfort of the troops and adding immensely to the cost of the expedition.

We bowed, however, with becoming grace to the " n

itary necessity" which afforded us the opportunity of vis-iting the city in which the Rebellion breathed its last, and thereby determined the precise locality of the verital winding channel through which we approach the city gave promise of something much more home-like and pleasant than was realized on entering. Indeed, it is wholly wanting in those adornments and evidences of home. I was surprised at the insignificant proportions a city which had filled so large a place in my imagi To the State, it certainly has been a place of co ble commercial importance, and during the rebellion of great importance to the Confederacy; but it gives abun soon be set right by the official report.

Our readers will observe that the object which the Committee regard as first and of the highest imporof its prominence and local importance presents a more

desolate and God-forsaken appearance. The buildings | with his left hand in the key of E, Fisher's Hornpipe with are low and old, and many of them much dilapidated. small and dingy, and their empty shelves indicate either a or uncommon, may be struck on the piano want of capital or customers. By common consent, dogs, ly, remember, and he with his back turned, and at a goats and pigs are city scavangers, perambulating the streets at their leisure, and claiming the ground they stand you cannot baffle him. Prof. Eisenback Fridegoats and pigs are city scavangers, perambulating the upon without regard to citizen or soldler. Various na-tionalities are represented here, but most of the people are creoles "with ugly faces, treacherous and disloyal hearts." A single hour was all the time I wished to spend in Galeston, and I left with no desire to repeat my visit till a

loyal enterprise shall have regenerated the city.

G. S. Barnes, Chaplain 29th U. S. C. I. Ringgold Barracks, Texas, Sept. 30.

LETTER FROM CHARLESTON, S. C. We had the pleasure of a visit last week from Bisho Baker, of the M. E. Church, and Dr. Harris, the Mission ary Secretary. They arrived on Monday the 23d inst., in the Moneka, direct from New York, and spent two days with us. They are on a tour through the Atlantic States for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of things in a religious point of view; and wherever they find a necessity or the establishment of missions for the evangilization of the people, they stand ready with the means and the heart to do it. The bishop delivered an able and eloquent sermon to a large, serious and attentive congregation i Spring Street Church, on Tuesday evening, and was fol-

Individual Responsibility and Labor.

The Legislature of this State met in extra session Columbia, on Thursday, the 26th ult. The main object of the meeting are to elect a United States Senator, and appoint a day for the election of members of Congress The Message of Governor Perry is a clear, lucid an comprehensive State paper, and will be read and admired y all who desire a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of our present difficulties, and the early restoration of th State to her former place in the Federal Union.

The most interesting feature of the proceedings thu far, was the reception through the Governor of the Report f Messrs D. L. Wardlaw and Armstead Burt, who were appointed by His Excellency under the authority confer red by the late Convention, to present to the Legislature schemes for the organization of the Inferior Courts con templated by the Constitution for the adjudication of all natters in which the freedmen are parties, and for other purposes. The report and its details are very voluminous, and have been ordered for printing and reference to proper Committees. The measures contemplated by thi report are of the most vital importance, as they will provide for the regulation of all matters pertinent to the care and concerns of the freedmen; and there will be work enough connected with the Legislature, in these particulars, to occupy fully two weeks of the time and attention of that august body. The resolutions introduced by Mr. Warley relative to the removal of colored troops from the State: were referred to the Committee on Federal Rela-

The result of the election for Governor is not positive known, but it is generally conceded that the Hon. ames L. Orr has been elected by a small majority. His Lord's Supper, and the attendance at Sabbath School omnetitor was the rebel General Wade Hampton, who peremptorily refused to become a candidate; but secesh and the war party determined to elect him nolens volens, churches in the city." and came very near doing it. Col. Orr is rather too Na tional to suit the politics of South Carolinings of the radi

cal, fire-eating stamp.

Quite an exciting canvass is going on between the for Mayor. The former is a peace man, and neither favored or took part in the rebellion as I know of. The latter commanded the Charleston Battalion, and lost an arm at the battle of Secessionville, which event will prob-

A mass meeting of the freedmen of Charleston was held at Zion's Church on Thursday evening, the 26th inst. The President, on taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting in a fow brief and pertinent remarks. The meeting was largely attended, and much enthusiasm prevailed. The first speaker called out, was Allen Coffin, editor of the Leader, who responded in a short but pointed and patriotic speech, in which he advocated free speech, free labor and universal equality. He was followed by T. Hurley, one of the proprietors of the Leader, who advocated free suffrage, and dwelt at some length upon the ering results of the late elections at the North. He said that the large Republican gains in Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey indicated that the people of the North were awake to the duties of the hour. The Con- profession, has been Representative to the State Legisla ress of the United States were on the side of freedom, ger. After several other speeches, the Committee reurned, and through their chairman, reported the follo

ng Preamble and Resolutions : Whereas, We, as a people, at this time occupy a strange and undefined position, as far as the fundamental law of and undefined position, as far as the fundamental law of this State is concerned; and believing as we do, that a grave, if not intentional, error has been committed by the State; and deeming that our true duty, as peaceable citi-zens, requires us to exert ourselves to our utmost ability zens, requires as to exert ourselves to our utmost ability that the said error may be corrected, and that protection afforded us by law that will enable us to enjoy the fruits of our own industry, make secure the peace and harmony of our beloved State, and cause the advancement of the interest of the entire people; therefore,

1. Resolved, In furtherance of the above important purpose, the colored people of this State, through delegates, be requested to assemble in Convention, in this city, on the third Monday of November part the 20th day of the

the third Monday of November next, the 20th day of the 2. That the number of delegates in each district be

placed at the ratio of representation in the Lower House of the State Legislature. 3. That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chairman to carry into effect the objects of this meeting. Major General O. O Howard lately addressed the reedmen of Charleston at Zion's Church. He said that the Secretary of War had placed him at the head of the Freedman's Commission: and if he knew his own heart he was a friend of man, because he was the friend of God Love thy neighbor as thyself" was a divine command, and he could not love God without loving his fellow men

The pledge of the Government to the freedmen might be temporary as a law, but perpetual in its effects—that slaves shall be forever free. Whatever else may fail, that promise shall not be broken. The object of the Bureau to carry out the pledge made to the colored man, by the late President Lincoln, contained in the last law o Congress which he signed. It is to make that pledge good for eternity-a pledge for which he laid down his

The white congregation of Trinity M. E. Church of this city, have expelled Rev. T. W. Lewis and his colored congregation who have been worshiping there since February ast, and have vigen it to the Africans under the pastore charge of Rev. R. H. Cain. Bro. Lewis' congregation ow worship at the Hall of the Norman School building on St. Philips Street. Quite a spirited controversy is now going on between the friends of the two congrega tions on the matter in dispute between them. A writer n the Leader of last week, over the signature of "Char ity," supposed to be Rev. A. F. Mood, of the M. E. Church South, assigned several reasons why he would favor the African organization in preference to that of the M. E. Church. Among other reasons, he urges the following: "Regarding the Africans politically, we are under greater obligations to favor the African Church. That church has a national existence; the M. E. Church, North, has only a sectional jurisdiction. Regarding the Africans ship, and therefore stand more in need of church accom nodations. Regarding the Africans religiously, they have displayed the spirit most becoming the disciples of Christ" These are some of the reasons given for turning Bro. Lewis and his charge out of Old Trinity, and nviting Bro. Cain and his charge to come in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 31, NIMBOD, JUNIOR.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

In the Rock River Conference you will find Rev. J. H., Vincent appointed Sunday School Agent. This good prother has conceived a plan that he proposes to put into operation, that in my opinion promises great good to the Sunday School interests of our church. He proposes grading our Sunday Schools, viz., Infant Class, Catechism Class New Testament Class, Bible Class, Normal Class The last composed of these, to be prepared for Sunday School Teachers. In addition a Sunday School Teachers' nstitute for the better instruction and encouragement of hose engaged in feaching. That our present system of Sabbath School instruction is susceptible of improvenents, none will deny. Great improvements have been nade in our systems and methods of common school in- fringed" struction. And why may not the same results follow laws for the regulation of labor, and the protection efforts made by wise and good men more fully to develop he moral training of our Sunday School children? I ommend this subject to your notice.

There is now on exhibition in this city, the great onder of this or any other age, so far as we ever heard, a negro, blind from birth, 16 years old, who has for twelve years been exciting the astonishment of every body who has seen or heard him, at his capacity for playing the dent Johnson on the 9th inst. His remarks were of fernishing form piano-forte. Not able to answer the simplest question in culiar interest to Americans. He stated that when the music, and never having been learned aught save the names of the letters of the musical alphabet, yet he will play any tune not at sight, but at hearing—yes, he will play two tunes at once, and sing a third, each being in a different key. We heard him play Yankee Doodle

his right in G sharp, and sing Tramp, Tramp, in F and do it repeatedly too. Any chord wh mmenced in the upper registers of a seven octaand ran glibly down the key-board, striking at ra twenty-five different notes, and at the close Tom inch gave the name of cach note, letter by letter | T ence was requested to make all the din and clat could, by clapping or stamping, in the midst of who was to give the pitch of several specified notes, and at close of the tornado of confusion, the keys of slamming meanwhile, Tom was found sound: specific letters as though no discordant sounds had made; and on striking the identical key at each trial chorded precisely with Tom's voice!

What to say of all this is difficult, unless we co lves with, "Even so, Father, for so it seemed a thy sight." He is a God-made prodigy, and the above all human teaching. His mnemonic powers are wonderful as any thing else about him. The professional pro before alluded to played a composition entitled "Galos Bravara," requiring five minutes for its execution-in stantly Tom repeated it from beginning to end and Prof. E. said to us. did it well !

We understand he will favor our citizens with seal mens of his singular powers, Wednesday and Saturds fternoons of this week, and Friday and Satutday en nings. We shall not pity those who will not seize this or portunity of witnessing one form of God's marvelo power such as generations on generations of time will not duplicate probably.

LECTURE COURSE AT SOUTH BOSTON REV. H. W. WARREN, ON BEAUTY AND POWER. We must say that the course of lectures now in nm ress of delivery in the D Street Church, at South Rea ton, comes nearest to our idea of the usefulness of third of the series was delivered by Rev. H. W. Warren, of Cambridgeport, on Personal Beauty and Ponternost admirable sketch of the laws relating to that inter esting topic. * * * Space forbids our tracing further one of the best and most appreciated lectures to which we have listened. It was not only graceful in conception and delivery, but utilitarian in the highest sense. It ser he audience away enamored with the great doctrine un lerlying the discourse, viz., Goodness is the royal road to

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHER Rev. J. H. Twombly, pastor of Common Street M P. Church, Lynn, writes, Nov. 6th: "We have enjoyed of ate a good degree of religious interest. Twenty-three ave been received on probation during the past two aonths, and others are expected to join class soon Several are now seeking the Saviour. Yesterday I ha tized ten, a larger number than usual partook of was nearly five hundred. We look for larger things that these. There is a spirit of revival in the other Method

rue beauty, and of imperative and universal obligation

PERSONAL.

Rev. W. F. Mallalieu, pastor of the Bromfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city, will deliver the sixth Lecture in the Bay State Course, on Thursday evening, Nov. 16th, in Tremont Temple. Subject, "Ame

ican Ideas." Rev. G. L. Romaine a preacher on trial in the New York Conference, was instantly killed at Sloatsburg on the Erie Railroad, on the 3d inst., by a collision of the

Rev. Pliny Wood, of Springfield, Mass., has been electthe 6th Hampden District.

A member of the Confederate Congress said to the editor of the Independent lately: "If President Johnson had, at any time during the first two months after his accession declared to the South 'I want the negroes to vote,' the South would have acquiesced without a murmur; for the South was expecting such a policy, and could not have refused it."

United States Senator Collamer, of Vermont, died on the 9th inst., at Woodstock, Vt. He was a lawyer by Taylor, then Judge of the Second Circuit of the Supreme Court of that State, and finally United States Senator His term would not have expired till 1867, and it will be difficult to find a man who will perform the duties of hi He was born in Troy, N. Y., and was 73 years of age

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

The Government and the South SOUTHERN SENTIMENT -Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacot f New Haven, Conn., after visiting Virginia conclud that the people of the South, especially the religious peo ple, do not feel any compunctions of conscience for rebe ling. The nearest they come to lovalty is the prayer of some of them that, since they could not have what the

wanted, they may have grace to be content with what they have got. This view of the case coincides with the statements of Hon. Andrew H. H. Dawson, of Georgia, who lectured at Tremont Temple on the evening of t 9th inst., concerning Southern sentiment. He contends that the basis of reconciliation is for the North to cease to look upon the late rebels as wicked men, but to look upon them as erring brethren who honestly believed that it w right to secede, and who now confess that they made mistake and mean to abide by the issue, and never attempt to secede again. The man who demands that Southerner ought to feel that he did wickedly in rebelling is an enemy to reconciliation. Starting upon this four dation, the men of the two sections must become better ac quainted with each other, and at the same time avoid mentioning an unpleasant topic, and not meddle with the distasteful matters of each other. (For example, we mi not mention the social and political rights of the colored man, unless we agree on the subject) Mr. Dawson says the intelligent people of the South give up slavery heart ly, and with the knowledge that it was a curse to the State although profitable to the individual; that it was slavery that kept the South so far behind the North in all the elements of prosperity. These, Mr. Dawson knew to be the sentiments of the South. The Richmond Enquir holds the same opinion as to the "mistake" in rebelling and Federal Governments has been decided by the arb trament of war, and now we acknowledge allegiance firs to the Union; before, we held obedience to be due first to

FREEDMEN IN LOUISIANA -General Fuller has abolished the provost courts for freedmen in Louisiana, beause, by the laws of that State, the testimony of freed nen is admissible in the courts. If, however, the authorities refuse to redress wrongs committed upon freed nen, the military authorities will take the matter in hand. COLLISION IN MISSISSIPPI -Mr. Humphreys, the newly elected Governor of Mississippi, assumes the excutive control of the State, and has issued a proclama tion urging the immediate organization of volunteer mi-litia companies. Secretary Saward, on the contrary, has notified Provisional Governor Sharkey to exercise the functions of Governor of Mississippi until further orders from Washington. Meanwhile, the rights of nation troops and colored persons are not always respected, some having been murdered. The national soldiers and col ored men at Vicksburg have held meetings and resolve to defend their rights. The State Legislature has memo rialized the President to withdraw the national troo but he will keep an armed force there until the people show a determination to become quiet citizens.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATION .- The Legislator of South Carolina is considering the question of probit iting negroes from engaging in trade, and from holding frearms and ammunition. The argument is that colored nen would loiter about the stores of their brethren, and they would be dangerous. What will this Legislature with the article of the Constitution which says, "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be They are also considering the enactment government of the colored population of the State. asures thus far proposed seem adapted, if not designed to crush the black man socially as well as politically

THE MINISTER FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC Col. Don Domingo F. Sarmento, Minister Plenipole tiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Buenos Ayres, or the Argentine Republic, presented his credentials to Presi

In the questions that have arisen in the practical not superior to those caught at Newfoundland. the safety of the Republic depends upon the intelliis included the study of our educational system.

Gen. Kilpatrick, who has performed such arduous and sful service in the war, and also in the late political port will lessen the demand for gold, and so favorably eampaign of New Jersey, has received the brevet of Major eneral in the regular army, and has been appointed

Domestic.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE .- It is claimed that Boston is the headquarters of the capital and the mind be sold. It has been the custom of Boston houses to es- of his annual report. tablish branches in other cities, thus attracting the trade a those points, and in a corresponding degree decreasing United States Court at New York, Nov. 8th. Arrests he business of this city. There is now a proposition to try what is believed to be a better plan, that is, to have a woolens, cottons, boots and shoes, etc , could come in diect contact with the manufacturer; and so save an interediate profit. This system works well in Europe.

THE CROPS.-Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriwheat crop is not injured so much as was anticipated, fall, the next change the price makes. and the deficit is not half as much as it was estimated in August. The increase in the oat crop in 1865 is nearly 50,000,000 bushels, and of the hay crop 5,000,000 tons. The tables exhibit the fall crops as most abundant; that of corn is the largest ever grown in the United States. As the corn crop in the South is much greater than ordinadevote the next crop of the season to a greater production

QUARANTINE AGAINST THE CHOLERA -While medcal authorities disagree upon the question whether chole prevailing one. Surgeon Gen. Barnes, U. S. A., has addressed a letter on this subject to Gov. Fenton of New York. He writes that rigid quarantine has protected our nern seaboard from contagious and infectious diseases during the war. He would have a rigid quarantine esablished against cholera; have passengers transferred ressels thoroughly cleansed and remain under medical surveillance forty days; and have all infected clothing destroved. Secretary McCulloch having placed a blockade unner at the disposal of the Health Commissioners of that city, it was fitted out for a quarantine ship. THANKSGIVING .- Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,

sachusetts, and Connecticut have appointed the day of Thanksgiving on the 7th of December, to coincide with he President's proclamation. The Governor of Rhode Thanksgiving in that State has invariably been appointed on the last Thursday of November, and it also commemprates the landing of Rodger Williams. Thanksgiving n New York is on the 7th of December.

"OUT WEST."-It is but ten days' journey from Boston to Denver, Colorado, although it lies beyond Kansas. on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Last year produced \$20,000,000 in gold. In 1859 it yielded only \$4,000. A journey of fifteen days more takes the traveler across Utah, and sets him down in the silver region of Nevada, where it is not uncommon for the ore to yield from \$300 to \$400 per ton.

TREATIES WITH INDIANS .- Maj. Gen. Curtis reports that the Commission to treat with the Indians on the Upper Missouri River have been eminently successful. Treaties have been concluded with nine powerful tribes, including the Winnecongoes, Blackfeet, Sioux and two Nettle Sioux, numbering about 6200 souls, and portions of the Yanctons, Sanaries, Oukpapahoes, representing about 6400 souls. Other distant tribes have informed the Commission of their desire for peace, but fearing naviga tion will be closed by ice, the Commission will not await

12,000 to 15,000 souls.

EXECUTION OF WIRZ.—The President having approved the sentence of Wirz, he was hung till dead, on the 10th inst. He protested to the last that all the acts of cruelty that he committed were by order of his superiors. He manifested no fear when informed of his fate. Hesaid he thought the American eagle would turn out to be a turkey buzzard. He requested Mr. Schade, of his counsel, to send his wife and children to Switzerland. It is stated that he has been an infidel all his life. The Catholic priests who attended him say that he repented before he died. When summoned to leave the cell he said, to Father Boyle, "I hope to change this black robe for a

Political.

STATE ELECTIONS .- Massachusetts, on the 7th inst., elected Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, Republican, Gov-125,281, and Paine, Democrat, had 49,190 votes. Last year there were no Democrats in the Senate, and only 6 in the House. This year there is 1 Democrat in the Senate and none in the House.

The State officers chosen in New York, this year, are Auditor General, Comptroller, Attorney General and Secretary of State. Gen. Barlow, Union, was elected Secretary of State, which is considered a test vote. His majority over Gen. Slocum is about 20,000 : last year Gov. Fenton had a majority of only 8,293 over Seymour, Democrat. Last year the Union men had 10 majority in the Senate, and 24 in the House; this year the Union majority is, Senate 18, House 42 or more.

In New Jersey, Marcus L. Ward, Union, was elected Governor. He had a majority of about 2,500 over Runyan, Democrat. The Democratic majority in the last previous Gubernatorial election, three years ago, was 14,597; last year they gave Gen. McClellan 7,301 majority. The Republicans now have a majority of 2 in the Senate and 11 in the House, so that the passage of the Constitutional Amendment is secured. The victory at this time is the more important from the fact that during Gov. Ward's term there are to be appointed a Chief Just tice and three associates, also a Chancellor presiding over the Court of Chancery, each holding office seven years. Besides these there are four other judges to be appointed holding office six years. And 63 county officers will be elected in 1867 for a term of five years.

In Minnesota, Marshall, Republican, is elected Govern or. Wisconsin has also elected the Republican candidate for Governor, Mr. Fairchild. The Kansas election for county officers and the House of Representatives is a Republican triumph, as is also the election in the State of Nevada, of local officers, Members of the Legislature and

Military and Naval.

Orders have been received at Fortress Munroe that no more steamers or vessels are to be discharged from the government service, and also stopping the sales of trans-

Major General Thomas L. Wood has been assigned t the command of the Department of the Mississippi, formerly under the command of Gen. Slocum.

Lieut. Gen. Grant, carrying out the direct orders of President Johnson, has steadily reduced the volunteer strength of the army, until it does not now number sixty sand men. The regular army is nominally over forty thousand strong, but it cannot muster much above thirty thousand, rank and file.

Items.

Up to the 12th inst., no new cases of cholera had appeared on board the steamer Atlanta.

The New York Herald modestly observes: " New York is the centre of American intellect, culture and civilization The press of New York, the society of New York, the ons of New York, the stage of New York, the business of New York, the pulpits of New York, the commerce of New York, and, in short, all things in New York are the best that can be found in this country or on this continent." And yet we hear sarcastic references to "the

The religious references of the members of the Ver mont Legislature are said to be Congregationalists 60, odists 36, no preference 40, Universalists 31, Baptist 28, Episcopals 8, Free Thinkers and Liberals 3 each, Initarians, Christians, Independents and Restorationists

2 each, and 1 each of four other beliefs. The Californians say that near the Fox Islands and in the Sea of Okhotsk vast cod fish banks have been discovered which will supply the whole Pacific coast. Eastern cod fish are more or less tainted before they reach San Francisco, by their passage through the tropics, but the \$11.00 \(\) 12.00; second quality 10.00g 10.75; third quality, \$8.50

ness of their laws they have consulted American It is stated that Mrs. Wirz administered a dose of po tators, and accepted the decisions of the Supreme son to her husband in a kiss. Gen. Baker saw the peourt of the United States as precedents in analogous culiar motion of their lips. Feeling suspicious he sprang They also copy our educational system, believing up, caught Wirz by the throat, and made him open his mouth. The prisoner had in his mouth a little ball are of the people. Among the duties of the new Minis- of strychnine covered with oiled silk coated with liquoides. The exports of cotton from New York for the week

ending Oct. 31st, were valued at \$5,523,735. This ex

affect our foreign balances. Caleb Cushing's visit to Europe has been postponed. It is stated that in the spring he will go as attorney for the United States in some cases brought before the English courts by an American consul.

Secretary McCulloch has appointed Assistant Secretahat carry on the manufactories of New England; and ry Chandler Acting Secretary of the Treasury, that he that Boston should be the place where the goods should may be able to devote his whole time to the preparation

Twenty-three counterfeiters were arraigned before the

The Boston Board of Trade, have endorsed Secretary uitable building in this city where manufacturers could McCulloch's financial policy. They heartily approve of whibit samples of their goods. Thus the buyers of the gradual contraction of the currency in order to return to specie payments.

On the 4th inst. the demand for coal in Pennsylvania was not as brisk as it had been. The wharves at Port Richmond were so blockaded with coal that there was no alture, has made his report for October. He says the room to dump any more. It is predicted that coal will

Foreign Miscellany.

SPAIN AND CHILL.-Spain has driven her unjust demands against Chili to the extremity of declaring war, and all the ports of the latter are declared blockaded by the Spanish squadron since the 24th ult, ten days being rily, that section can consume only a portion of the allowed for vessels then in port to clear. The Chilian amount grown. It can therefore, the Commissioner says, | Congress has authorized a loan of \$20,000,000, and the Executive has been invested with unlimited power to raise troops, procure ships, etc. The Diplomatic corps in Chili protest emphatically against the mode of blockade, the Admiral proposing to maintain it by means of cruisers. era is contagious or not, the idea that it is contagious is The panic occasioned by the sudden rupture was unpre cedented in Chili. Business was greatly prostrated. JAMAICA.-The population of the Island of Jamaica in

1848 was put down at 379,690, of whom only about 16,-000 were whites. If the insurrection is not promptly suppressed it is feared that the whites will be extermina is is stated that the authorities have hanged about 40 of rom vessels to airy and commodious pest-houses in the culprits. The principal movers of the insurrection, solated positions-on islands if possible; have infected | Geo. W. Gordon, of Kingston, and Paul Bogle, were caught previous to Oct. 31st. Rev. S. J. H. Cole and James Roach, two of the most prominent instigators, were also arrested, together with most of the leading men in the move. 'The causes that led to this desperate move ment are unknown to the American public. The British authorities accepted the tendered services of two Spanish war vessels to aid in suppressing the insurrection.

W Butler-D C Babcock, Alonzo Flack, John Gibson-N D George, Carr Huse-John Hance-John M Howe, W V Morrison, S M Pettengill & Co. Scranton & Burr, A J W

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from Nov. 4 to Nov. 11.

J A Ames—W Atwood—E Atkins & Co—C Bichop—E K. Brewer—H L Bray—W Butler—J H Bonney—N M Bailey—O S Butler—S B Currier—C H Chase 2-D Champlin—F A Clapp 2—C C Childs—N D Center—H M Cheney—E M Crowell—S W Coggeshall—M R Currier—C M Douglas—E Day—D W Dayton—S Dayis—J H Estes—H B Elkins—H F Fisk—E M Fowler—D L Fuller—C H Glazier—K Hadley—F S Heath—S G Heller—S Huntington—J Hague—W B Howard—R C Jones—H J P Johnson—Z Kingsbury—H G Kelloug—R H Kimball—W G Leonard—A S Ladd—J W Lewis—N M Learned—S F Longee—A G Miner—J E Metcalf—J McMurray—W M Ortrison—F G Morris—J H Mansfeld—J H Messmore—C H Newell—R Norcross—G S Noyes—B Otheman—W H Pillabury—M Palmeter 2—Perkenpine & Higgins—W J Phillips—W H H Pillabury—E Pri-kett—G W T Rogers—P R Ray—P Rowell—H H Runnells—W H Strout—E S Snow—J E Stevens—L L Smith—J M Shaw—E F Strickland—J Smith—E A Smith—G A Silfversten—Mrs J Smith—W Stetson—J E C Sawyer—R Sanderson—J M Staunton—J W Sawyer—W S Simmons—A C Trafton—J Thomson—A A Wright—B M Wulker—N Wallace—J Ward—L D Watson—O R Wood—J W Willett—A Worcester—T Williams—G Wingate,
J. P. Mager, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill. Letters Received from Nov. 4 to Nov. 11. J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

Marriages.

The negotiations with the tribes of the upper Arkansas have not been less successful. Generals Kearney and Sanborn, and their associates have concluded treaties with min R. Wentworth of Miss A. A. Britton, both of Boston. In Charlestown, Nov. 7th, by Rev. J. S. Barrows, Mr. Warren J. Small to Miss Huldah H. Atwood; Nov. 9th, Mr. Benjamin R. Wentworth to Miss Mary Wight, all of Charlestown. no J. Small to Miss Huldah H. Acwoot'; Nov. 9th, Mr. Benjamin R. Wentwoorh to Miss Mary Wight, all of Charlestown. In Ipswich, Nov. 9th, by Mey. Mylett, all of Charlestown. In Ipswich, Nov. 9th, by Mey. Mylett, all of Charlestown. In Ingenie Mylett. Myle

Meaths.

In Westfield, Nov. 10th, Bro. Marcus Dean, aged 46 years. In Westfield, Anna Way, only child of Sam'i H. and Mrs elected Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, Republican, Governor. His plurality over Gen. Couch, Democrat, is 42, 433, in 233 towns. The Republican relative majorative is greater this year than last, when Gov. Andrew had the state of t her age.

Special Motices.

HERALD CALENDAR. Ministerial Association at Claremont, N. H., Dec. 12, 13,

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

ROCKLAND DISTRICT—THIRD QUARTER.

November—Washington, 25 and 26; No. Woolwich, 26 and 26; No. Woolwich, 26 and 27; and 3. by C. A. Plumer; Southport, 2 and 3; Weeks Mills, 9 and 10; Wiscasset, 16 and 17; E. Vassalboro', 23 and 24; Bucksport, 31 and Jan. 1, A. M.; Camden, Jan. 1, P. M.; Bristol Falls, 31 and Jan. 1, by E. Bryant; Palermo, 31 and Jan. 1, by P. Higgins.

January—Wilsow, 6 and 7; Clinton, 13 and 14; Rockland, 13 and 14, A. M.; Thomaston, 14, P. M., by A. Prince; Damariscotta, 2) and 21; E. Pittston, 27 and 28, by N. Wob; Lincolville, 27 and 28.

L. D. WARDWELL.

Wiscasset, Nov. 4.

GARDINER DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER. December-Monmouth, 9, 10; Bath. 16, 17; North Yar-nouth, 24, 24; North Norway, Rev. W. B. Bartlett, 23, 24; Sechanic Falls, Rev. J. C. Perry, 30, 31; Bridgton Centre, 9, 31. 0, 31.

January—E. Poland, 6, 7.

[Remainder soon.]

N. H. CONFERENCE SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLGE, SANBORNTON BRIDGE, N. H.—Winter Term commences Nov. 30th, and continues fourteen weeks. The institution now furnishes board for gentlemen and ladies, in new, pleasant and commodious rooms.

L. D. BARROWS, President.

ROCKLAND DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIA-TION will meet at Union, Jan. 8, 1866. Preaching, Monday evening, by Rev. E. A. Helmershausen; alternate, E. F.

evening, by Rev. E. A. Heimershausen; alternate, E. F. Hinks—
Tuesday Morning, Prayer Meeting, one hour, commencing at 0 o'clock. At t0, Essays, Exceesis, &c. 1st., A. R. Lunt—
Exceesis, Mat. v. 48; 2. G. D. Strout and F. Higghns—Essay, on Support of the Ministry; 3. H. F. Blood and H. Murphy—
Exceesis, 1 Tim. it., 16; 3. T. P. Adams and E. F. Hinks—
Scripture View of Abstinence from Intoxicating Liquora; 5. E. Davies and H. L. Bray—Exceesis, Mark iv. 11, 12; 6. B. B. Byrne and D. F. Thompson—Rev. iii. 21; 7. L. H. Bean and E. Bryant—R. manns viii. 1; 8. C. L. Hasseil and P. Rowell—
Dissertation on the Seventh Chapter of the Romans; 9. I. P. Roberts and G. A. Plummer—Claims of the Mission to India; 10. G. G. Winslow—Entire Sanctification; 11. W. L. Brown and J. N. Marsh—Shali we substitute the Sabbath School for one of the Public Services of the Sabbath; 12. A. Prince and E. A. Helmerhausen—Duty of the Church in Relation to Amusements; 13. N. Webb and J. Hartford—Exceesis, Luke Xiii. 24; 14. Gospel Law of Divorce—L. D. Wardwell, C. B. Dunn. Tuesday Afternoon, Sabbath School Meeting—Speakers, G. G. Winslow, C. L. Haskell, H. L. Bray, and T. P. Adams. Tuesday Evening, Missionary Meeting—Speakers, W. L. Brown, E. F. Hinks, and E. Davies.

W. L. Brown, E. F. Hinks, and E. Davies.

T. P. Adams, Secretary.

BOSTON M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The first regular meeting of the Boston M. E. Sunday School Union will be holden on Wednesday evening, Nov. 15th, in the Vestry of Church Street M. E. Church, at 74 o'clock. Everybody interested is invited to be present. The exercises will consist of Reports of the Schools, Debate on the "Best Measures to Promote Revivals in our Schools," etc.

WM. R. BOWEN, Recording Secretary.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY, BUCKS-ORT, ME.—The Winter Term opens on Monday, Nov. 7th, and continues ten weeks. For information, address the Fineign. J. B. CRAWFOID. 3t. NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.-The

rustees of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and emaile College are hereby notified that a special meeting of the Board will be held at the Seminary Buildings, Tuesday, ov. 21st, at 7 o'clock, P. M. By request,
Sanbornton Bridge, Nov. 4.

A. B. WYATT, Secretary.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

WEDESDAY. Nov. 8.

At market for the current week: Cattle, 2866; Sheep and Lambs, 8,947; Number of Western Cattle, 934; Eastern Cattle, 736; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 1049; Cattle left over from last week 27; Swine, 2700.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—Extra 200.

is that were dangerous inasmuch as they were unless tha

Lamb Skins-1.75 a 1.87; Sheep Skins 1.75 3 1.87; each. Caif Skins—00 a 20c P fb.

The quality of cattle in market this week is not as good a hat of last, most of the Western cattle being small. Prices remain unchanged from our last quotations.

Stores—Sales—Yearlings, \$17 @ \$24; 2 years old \$22 @ \$45; 3 years old, \$38 @ \$65. There is more store cattle in market than we have notleed before this season.

Milch Cows - Sales ordinary \$45 @ 75: extra \$90 @ 140 rices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of the purchaser. But a few extra Cows in market. Sheep and Lambs—The supply is not so large, and trade is dull. Prices have fallen off from last quotations. We quote sales of lots at \$5.00, \$6.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$3.50 and \$2.62 P le, 13 & 15e P B; retail 14 to 18e P R

mada Hogs 11je 🗗 B. Columbia County Pigs at wholesal 190; retail from 17 to 25e P b. Fat Hogs-1900 at market ; prices 13} & 14e W &.



Business Notices.

The New York Musical Pioneer, in an impartial notice of the musical instrument manufacturers in this country, says that the interior finish and mechanical work of the American Warerooms and Manufactory, Tremont, opposite Walthan

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like Brown's Brownight Traches, if allowed to progress, may terminate eriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consump tive Coughs, "The Troches" are used with advantage, gi-ing oftentimes immediate relief, 1t. Nov. 15.

A FAVORITE REMEDY .- We believe no medicine in the worl has ever given such astonishing proof of its efficacy as Dr. WM HALL's BALSAM. In cases of severe Conghe, Bronchitis, and ncipient CONSUMPTION, this medicine acts in the mosprompt and agreeable manner, restoring health when al For sale by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Nov. 15.

We are always pleased to know that when our advice i heeded, that the persons giving heed have been benefited by doing so. It has come within our province to speak of the superior merits of Dr. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS om time to time. We will now say that of all that have en induced to use them, we have not heard one word of emplaint. Their superiority consists in their being made of pical vegetable extracts, which dissolve readily in the

For sale by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Nov. 15. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Nervous Headache, from whatev ise, Debility, Indigestion, Costiveness, Liver Complain or Nervous Disorders, will find a speedy cure in Holloway's Medicines. They invigorate the constitution, restore the mergy of the stomach, stimulate action of the bowels, clean the blood and pu. ify the secretions of the liver. Nov. 15.

FAMILY DYE COLORS .- We know of nothing that has se FAMILY DYE COLORS.—We know or nothing that has so fairly gained the confidence and admiration of the public as the Family Dye Colors, manufactured by Howe & Stevens, of this city, who deservedly rank among our most enterprising and public-spirited citizens. These Dyes were only brought to their present wonderful perfection by the most carefully continued and laborious experiments. They combine precisely what has hitherto been wanted, and sold as they are at the propule's propular prices, are in universal demand. The the people's popular prices, are in universal demand. The

PLEASE NOTICE THAT FOR THE COMPLETE CURE COUGH, Pains in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, and all other Lung Diseases which tend to Consumption, you will find that ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is a most valuable een made which have astonished every one who witness its effects

For sale by Dealers in Family Medicines generally. Nov. 15. \2t.

"A PERFECT GEM."-The new Children's Paper, "The Little Corporal," published by Alfred L. Sewell, in Chicago, Ill., is captivating all hearts. The price is only one dollar a year; sample copy ten cents.

11. Nov. 15.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY .- Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's lair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and engthen the hair. They art directly upon the roots of the ir, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and auty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered pair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance, and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling ne skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress,

From Distinguished Clergymen.

Free-will Offerings for Benefits Received.

REV. DANKEL T. Wood, Middletown, N. Y., writes, "by
he use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair

ressing, the hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and out a very healthy appearance. The same is true of my daugh-er; her hair had become thin and came out constantly, until we thought the head would be almost bare; her hair has andsomely thickened up, and also has a healthful appear-

age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very grey, and fall-ing. I used Mrs. S. A. Aileu's World's Hair Restorer accordolor, and has ceased to fail.' "The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agree

Sold by all Druggists. Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich Street ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL Co. of New ork, manufacturers of PURE WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD

SEED OIL, RAW, BOILED AND REFINED. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & Co. General Agents, 287 Pearl St., New York. 1y.

Capes, Shawls, Thibets, Lyonese, Alpacas, De Laines, Prints, and Cottons. You will usually find many things at decidedly good bargains. A liberal discount to Preachers' families. O. S. CURRIER & Co., 94 Hanover Street. tf. Sept. 13. MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP with B. T. Babbitt's Pure Con-

centrated Potash, or Ready Soap Maker. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other appointer or ley in market. Put up in cans of one pound, two pounds, three pounds, six pounds, and twelve pounds, with full directions in English and German, for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of Soft Soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBETT, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 59, 70, 72 and 74 Washington Street, New York.

such universal demand, is made from the choicest materia is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y. Feb. 1.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS. Styles New and Eleg-Stock Extensive and Varied, embracing the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods ever offered in this market. We invite the attention of Gentlemen who prefer Clothing Stylish and Nobby, as well as those of more ervative Taste, with the confidence that our Goods an

THWING & COLLINS, Tailors. Washington Street, (nearly opposite School

Ho, all ye afflicted with CATABRH, BEONCHITIS, HOASER-NESS. COLD OR COUGH, never despair of being cured until you have tried Husband's Catarrh Pomade, Funigating Powder, and Vegetable Pills. They will afford immediate relief when used, and if persevered in will cure. M. S. Burn Co., Agents, No. 26 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.—A Consumptive Cured.—Dr. H. JAMES, a retired physician of great eminence. discovered, while in the East Iudies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recips containing tals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night Sweats, Peevishness, Irritation of the Nerves, Failure of Memory, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Sore Throat, Chilly Sensations, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, Wasting awayed the Muscles.

The writes will inlease state the name of the name that continue the sense of the name The writer will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in. Address CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Penu. 3mos. Sept. 27.

AVER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the most perfect purgative AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce, or which we think has ever yet been made by anybody. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but power-

ful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul numors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate singgish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only

do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character, as to forbid the suspicion of natruth. Many eminent clergy-men and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering follow men. The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our

American Almanac, containing directions for the use and cer-ificates of their cures, of the following complaints: Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irrita-bility, Derangement of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body,

or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by upprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand Ayen's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it. ared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold

Prepared by J. C. AYER about the second by all Druggists and Deziers in medicines eop2m.

Sept. 20.

GLITTERS "ALL'S NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS."-But STERLING' AMBROSIA makes the hair rich, soft and luxurint; giving it that glossy hue of the raven wing which no other hair prep INDISPENSABLE.—There are some simple remedies indis

pensable in every family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—Christian AWAY WITH SPECTACLES .- Old Eyes Made New, without

Advertisements.

HURD & HOUGHTON, 401 Broadway, New York, have now Ready: I. MR. AMBROSE'S LETTERS On the Rebellion By Hon. John P. Kennedy. 1 vol. 16mo., cloth, price \$1.59; 1 vol. 16mo., paper, price \$1.00 THE PARENTS' ASSISTANT;

tories for Children. By Maria Edgeworth. River dition, with eight new illustrations designed by H errick. 1 vol. 16mo., cloth, price \$1.50. W. Herrick. I vol. 16mo, cloth, price \$1.50.

I. THE FABLES OF ÆSOP.

With Croxall's Applications. Embellished with 110 engravings designed by H. W. Herrick. Fine edition, printed on tinted paper from clear and handsome type. 1 vol. crown&yo., cloth, beveled, \$4; full gilt, \$5; one half Roxburgh, \$6.

THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD. Told in Verse. By Richard Henry Stoddard. With four illustrations in colors from designs by H. J. Stepheus, and illuminated cover designed by John A. Hows. Uniform with "Red Riding Hood." Quarto, paper cover, price \$1.

MARY GAY. or, Work for Girls. By Jacob Abbott, author of "Rolla's Tour," etc. The series consists of "Work for Winter," "Work for Summer," "Work for Autumn." With illustrations by H. W. Herrick. Cloth, per set, price \$3.40. LIFE AND CHARACTER OF J. H. VAN DER PALM, D.D. Transiated from the Dutch by Rev. J. P. Westervelt. 1 vol. crowa 8vo., price \$2.25.

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. A brief biographical dictionary, compiled and arranged by Rev. Charles Hale, B.A., with additions and correction by William A. Wheeler, M.A., associate editor of Web ster's n.-w "Quarto Dictionary," etc., etc. 1 vol. 16mo. A CYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY. A record of the lives of eminent persons. By Parke God win. New edition, with a supplement brought down to the present time by George Sheppard. 1vol. crown 8vo.

MOZART'S LETTERS.
Edited by Dr. Nohl. Translated by Lady Wallace. CHASTELARD. A tragedy. By Algernon Charles Swinburne, author Atalanta in Calydon." 1 vol. 16mo. (From earl

sheets.)

PICTURES OF SOCIETY,
Grave and Gay. Elegently illustrated from designs by
Millals, Pickersgill, C. W. Cope, J. D. Watson, George
Taomas, etc. 1 vol. royal 8ro., cioth. \$10.

I. TALES AND EXTRAV AGANZAS.
By Thomas Hood. With numerous illustrations on wood By Thomas Hood. With numerous illustration from his own designs. Crown 870., \$2.25.

BOOTS AND SHOES. The Largest and Best

assortment of Men's, Boys' and Youth's, Ladies', Mis and Children's BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.

will be found selling at low prices at GOLDTHWAIT, BRACKETT & CO.'S, Nov 15 3t Corner of Hanever and Blackstone Sts. THE LADY'S FRIEND. The Best of the Month lies-devoted to Fashion and Literature. \$2.50 a year Two copies \$4: Eight (and one gratis) \$16. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES given as Premiums. Send 15 cents for a sample copy to DEACON & PETERSON, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE PHANTOM OF THE WILDERNESS—
EMERSON BENNETT'S New Novelet will be commenced in the SATURDAY EVERING POST on the first of January. Mr. Bennet now writes exclusively for THE POST. Also, a host of other popular writer. WHEELER AND WILSON'S \$55 SEWING MACHINES are given as Pre-MIUMS. \$2.50 a year. Two copies \$1. Eight (and one grant) at the property of the property

NILSON'S \$55 SEWING MACHINES. \$1. Eight (and one positive) \$46. Sample copies, containing full particulars, farnishe gratis. Addies H. PETERSON & CO, 3.9 Wainut Stree gratis. Single numbers for sale by the News Dealer THE CHURCH SINGER. A Collection of Mu-

This work has been prepared with reference to the wants of the Church, in the matter of Tunes adapted to the regular, as well as to the forty varieties of Particular M. tres of the Meth-odist Hymn Book. It embraces, I. The choicest of all the old standard tunes, together with many new and beautiful pieces. many new and beautiful pieces.

2. The department of ANTHEMS, SET PIECES, and CHANTS is very full, affording pieces for all special occasions.

3. The ELEMENTS, as presented, give a comprehensive view of the subject without occupying one third of the book, or requiring a long time to gain a knowledge of the rudiments of the science.

Price, single copy, \$1.50. Specimen copies sent by mail for the price.

the price.

ANTHEM BOOK OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The cordial reception given to the First and Second Books of our new Musical Series, the "Sweet Singer" and "Church Singer," encourages us in the work we have undertaken of supplying the Church with a stanta of Musical Literature We now i-sue the Third Book of the Series, entitled "THE ANTHEM BOOK OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH."

An examination of its contents will show that they embrace the wideat range of subjects, providing every occasion of Public Worship with appropriate Anthems, as well as a great variety of pieces for use in Conventions, Concerts, etc. Taking the three books together, they form a repertory of sterling Music such as every lover of Sacred Song must highly prize. Price, single copy, \$1.25.

Price, single copy, \$1 25. Nov 15 3t JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston. THE BEST OF THE MONTHLIES - THE LADY'S FRIEND — devoted to FASHION and LIT-ERATURE. Beautiful Steel Engravings. Splendid Colored Premiums. Send 15 cents for a simple copy to DEACON of PETERSON, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 1t Nov 15 IF YOU HAVE A CABINET ORGAN, get a copy of "Winner's Perfect Guide," for that instrument. It contains, in addition to excellent lessons and pleasing exercises, a capital collection of Music, comprising some of the most popular pieces, any one of which is worth the price of the book. For each popular by all music dealers. Price, 75 cents.

ent, post-paid.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washingto
Nov 15 1866. WHEELER & WILSON'S CELEBRA-TED \$58 SEWING MACHINE ** A PREMIUM for Clubs of that popular weekly, THE SATURDAY EVE-NING POST.

Twenty copies and the Sewing Machine, Thirty copies and the Sewing Machine, Forty copies and the Sewing Machine, Send for a sample copy of THE POST, furnished gratis, containing full particulars, to H. PETERSON & CO., 310 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. CATARRH CAN BE CURED. DR. HOPKINS'
CATARRH TROCHES. They will give immediate relief, and if continued will effect a radical cure. Pleasant and
Safe. Try them. Sold by all Druggists.
Nov 15
E. B. HOPKINS, M.D., Provincetown, Mass.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST — A First Class Literary Paper—Edited by Mrs. Bells Z. Spencer EMERSON BENNET now writes exclusively for it—with host of other talented and popular authors. \$2.50 a year Two copics \$4. Eight copies (and one gradit) \$16. WHELE ER & WILSON'S CELEBRATED \$55 SEWING MACHINE GRADE PRIVILEY Sample copies, containing full particular PRIVILEY Sample copies, containing full particular property of the priviley o given as PREMIUMS. Sample copies, containing full particulars, sent gratis. Write to H. rETERSON & CO., 319 Wal nut Street, Philadelphia. Nov 15

GOLD MEDAL. LAMB'S FAMILY ENITTING MACHINES.

The Lamb Family Kni'ting Machine Co. are now exhibiting at 63 Court Street, Boston, the

BEST FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE YET The highest premium (a gold medal) was awarded to the Company at both the American Institute in New York and the Fair of the Mechanics' Charitable Association in Boston; also the first premium at the Vermont State Fair, and innumerable County Fairs in New England. This Machine knits a pair of stockings complete in half an hour, and a yard of piain work in ten minutes. It knits any desired size, from four loops, forming a cord, up to its full capacity; knits tubular, double or flat with selvedge; narrows and widens by simply varying the number of loops; turns the heel of a stocking, and narrows off the the complete. It is simple, and no trouble will be found by an inexperienced person in learning to operate it in a short time.

in a short time.

Call and examine the Machine and samples of work, at
63 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

O. M. FISH, Boston Agent.

Office of Lamb Knitting Machine Co., Springfield, Mass.

Advertisements.

THE METHODIST ALMANAC—1866. This annual is now ready. It contains several new elements, among which are some six pages of astronomical illustrations by engravings, etc. The leading events of the Slav-holder-' Rebellion are continued to the end of the war, and even as late as the 12th of September. This department must be valuable to many, especially to those who have had the last four issues. It contains several pages relating to the CENTENARY, which will be convenient. Add to this the usual variety of statistics, etc., and you have an almanac which is worth more than it costs, and to at ought to be immediately introduced to every Methodi-t family. Price, to cents, etc. specially characteristics, etc., and won have an almanac which is worth more than it costs, and to at ought to be immediately introduced to every Methodi-t family. Price, to cents, a decents of the contained of

1866. THE LADY'S FRIEND-The Best of FASHION. \$2.50 a year. We give WHEELER & WIL-SON'S Celebrated \$55 Sewing Machines on the follo Twenty eopies and the Sewing Machine,

Thirty copies and the Sewing Machine,
Forty copies and the Sewing Machine,
Send 15 cents for a sample copy to DEACON & PETERSON, 318 Walnut Street, Philad lphia. 1t Nov 15 DRUNKARD, STOP! Medical science has der onstrated that Intemperance can be cured. Four thou sand who have been cured of it are ready to testify to this im portant fact. The world is progressing. God through human instrumentalities is giving freedom to millions. Will he forget the Drunkard? Never! The dark clouds that are hanging over the Incbriste's household are being expelled. The "Radical Cure for Drunkenness," prepared by DR. BEERS, 31 ESSEX STREET, is blessing thousands of fami lies. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given without th

N. B. Do not call it "kumbug" until you have inquired

GOLDEN-HAIRED GERTRUDE. The Choicest TWO HUNGRY KITTENS. OUR MARTYR PRESIDENT. ces from the Pulpit of New York and Brooklyn. Price, \$2

37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK. DENTAL NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS is a prepared to perform any operation in DENTISTRY in a highly satisfactory and skillful manner, at his office, No. 19 Tremont Row. Having had extensive experience, and having excellent facilities, with a location central and convenient, he offers his professional services, confident that he can please his patrons. Dr. Daniels was among the first to introduce the celebrated slitrous Oxyde Gas, and has used it with much success. Sets or partial sets of teeth made on Gold. Sliver, or the Vulcanite base, and candid advice given in all cases. Persons visiting the city-will flad it very convenient to call at 19 Tremont Itow, opposite Scollay's Building. 1y D28 PHILIP A. BUTLER, Fresco Designer and Painter, for Interior Decorations of Churches, Public

Painter, for Interior Decorations of Churches, Publi Halls. Private Residences, &c. No. 31 Joy's Building, (81 Washington St.) Boston, April 19 WILLIAM B. MAY, STOCK BROKER,
7 Congress 8t. and 2 Congress Square.
GOVERN MENT SECURATIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Railroad, Bank, Manufacturing and all other Stocks Bought
and Sold on Commission.
July 12
6mos

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. THE LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever invented, and have been awarded Silver Medals You will find a Press a source of pleasure and profit. Man persons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using cone at their bourse or business. A comfortable live persons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in any city or village, with a small outly for press and types. The Press is so simple, a boy or girl of twelve can do common and fancy printing with case. Cards, Bill-Heads, Labels, Circulars, etc., can be printed at a trifling expense. Price of Presses: \$10, \$16, \$21 and \$30. Price of an Office with Press: \$15, \$25, \$40, \$48 and \$71. Send for a Circular, to the LOWE PRESS COMPANY, Dee 21 ly 23 Water Street, Boston.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. Terms: \$250 n year; 3 copies for \$6; 5 copies, and 1 to getter-up to, \$0. Single Numbers for sale by News Agents through the United States. Two volumes a year, beginning i mary and July.

Address Address
T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,
323 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not p all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This m warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, I plaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Billious Di Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Bilious Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Dizziness, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrhæa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaiots.

Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell. Mass. and for sale by Gre.

ramps, and other similar complaiots.

Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass.
ad for sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., and M. S. Buri
Co., Boston.

1y

Sept 3 PARKER SEWING MACHINES. SAMUEL W. HODGES, Agent for the New England State more simple, easily learned, and operated than any others in use. They will hem, fell, stitch, run, bind and gather, in the elastic as the fabric used. PRICE, FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC SPECIF108 have proved, from the most ample experience,
an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reilable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple, that mistakes cannot be made in using
them; so harmless, as to be free from danger, and so efficient,
as to be always reliable.

RHEUMATISM, KREUMAID PAINS, FEVER AND AGUE. Chill Fever Agues, PILES, Internal or byternal, OPHTHALMY, Sore, juffamed Eyes, CATARRH, Acute : bronic Influenza, WHOOPING-COUGH, or brownedia. CATARRII, Acute: broble Influenza,
WHOOPING-COUGH, or Spásmodic,
ASTHMA PÓIMCHE Breathing,
EAR DISCHARGES, and Tupaired Hearing,
SCROFULA, Enlarged Glands, Swelling,
GENERAL DEBILITY, Physicial Weakness,
DROPSY, and Scanty Secretions,
SEA-SICKNESS, or sickness from riding,
KINNEY DISEASS, Gravel, Renal Calculi,
NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Emissions, &c.,
SORE MOUTH, or CAURE of A Aultis or Children
URINARY INCONTINENCE, Wetting the Bed,
PAINFUL PERIODS, even with Spasms,
SUFFERINGS at change of Life, Palpitations,
EFILEPSY, and Spasms, and St. Virus' Dance,
DIPHTHERIA and Ulcerated Sore Throat,
FAMILY GASES.
Thirty-five vials in morreco case, and Book,

FAMILY GASES.
Case of Thirty-five vials in moreoco case, and Book,
Case of Twenty large vials, in moreoco, and Book,
Case of Fifteen Boxes. (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book,
VETERINARY SPECIFICS.
Case with Book and 40 vials,
Stock while and discussions. Case with Book and 40 vials, 10 00 single vials, and directions. 1 00 APT These REMEDIES, by the case or the single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINÉ CO., Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York. For sale by Dealers in Medicine everywhere. DR. HUMPHREY'S is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease. Jan 25

PIANO PLAYING AND SINGING - Independent performers in one quarter's tuition! MRS. Paligi dent performers in one quarter's tuition! MRS. PAIG inventor and teacher of a new, beautiful and unapproachal expeditious method for the Piano and Singing, has ream lessous in the same, and may be found at 246 Washings street, (over Chickering's), room No. 4, Madaue Anna Bhahae given Mrs. Paige's system her cordial endorsement.

TWO HUNGRY KITTENS. A Poem for Children, b.

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS., The greatest variety in the A new and beautiful MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE. The linest in the market. Price 20 cents. Discount to clergymen. Sermon Paper. Stationery, Albums, Games.

TIBBALS & WHITING,
Oct 25 4t 37 PARK HOW, NEW YORK. SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WIL-SON'S ARE THE BEST. N. Y. Independent. Evangelist, Christian Inquirer,

Examiner, N. Y. Tribune, Scientific American, Ladies' Repositor; 228 WASHINGTON STREET.
3mos H. C. HAYDEN, Agent. GINGER'S LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
This splendid Machine combines all the good qualities of a well known manufacturing machines, with many next dvaluable improvements. It is swift, quiet, and positive its operation news the very finest and coarsest materials d anything between the two extremes, in a beautiful and beatantial manner. It Hems. Fells, Cords, Braids, Tucks adhers, Sisiches. etc., and will do a greater range of worl can any machine heretofore offered to the public.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. 458 Broadway, New York.

We respectfully invite all in want of a SUPERIOR Fami

Machine to pay us a visit. Every Mac

THE TEETH! THE TEETH! The very best and cheapest article for the Teeth is Dr. WHITNEY'S CELEBRATED RUSSIAN TRADEREX DEXTRIPICE. Money refunded unless perfectly satisfactory. Energetic Agenta-Ladies and Gentlement-meter deverywhere. Great inducements offered, and make the certifory given. Samples and circulars sent ively mail for 25 cents.

Sold only by gents, and at No. 6 Tremont St., Boston. All orders must be addressed to WHITNEY & SON, Boston. VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, FOR COUGHS. COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION. Established in 1826, and still the best known remedy for all effections of the Lungs, Throat and Chest. Be careful to get the genuine. REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Large bottles, \$1. Small bottles, 50 cents.

NEW SFRIAL QUESTION BOOKS We call your attention to a new and valuable ret of Question Books, designed to be used for the whole school in concert; namely. The New Serial Question Books on the Heroes of the Bible. In four volumes, graduated to all ages. No. 1, for Infant Clusses. No. 2, for Children. No. 3, for Youth. No. 4, for Adults. By RUES W. CLARK, D.D. of Albany; of which about 50,000 have been in a few months.

W EBSTER'S VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR restores Gray Hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean, and stands above comparison with any other Hair Dressing. It is a Vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever. No persons, young or old, should fail to use it.

GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover St., Boston. For saie by all Druggists.

Advertisements.

at blessing to those whose hair has turned gray from an ause ever yet discovered.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO, 38 Hanover Street, Boston.

For sale by all Druggists.

Oct 25

for Adults— By RUFUS W. CLARK, D.D., of Albany; of which about 50,000 have been in a few months.

The Table of Contents for each Book is as follows:—
Adam, The Father of the Human Family; Abel, The First Martyr; Enoch, The Hero who walk'd with God; Nosh, The Preacher of Righteousness; Job, The Hero of Patience; Abraham, The Friend of God; Abraham, The Hero of Faith; Issaac, The Example of Private Virues; Jacob, The Favored Son; Jacob, The Tried Exite; Jacob—The Frate-nal Meeting; Joseph, The Beloved Boy sold into Slavery; Joseph, Chalight in a Prison; Joseph, God's Servant in a Heathen Palace; Joseph, The Slave exaited to be a Prince; Joseph, The Affectionate Son; Mosee, The Pleasures of a Palace reliminate of the Service of God; Moses, The Deliverer of God's People; Moses, The Leader in the Wilderness; Aaron, The Priest of God; Joshua, the Resolute Hero; Joshua, The Conqueror in God's Name; Samuel—Early Consecration to God; Saul, The First King of Israel; Jonathan, The Heroic Friend; David, The Hustrious Monarch; Solomon, The King in his Glory; Solomon, The Bulder of the Temple of God; Solomon—The Glory Obscured; Elijah, The Bold and Earnest Prophet; Elisha, God's Chosen Prophet; Isalah, The Sublime Hebrew Poet and Prophet; Isalah, The Svangelical Prophet; Jerminh, The Messenger of Jehovah's Wrath; Ezekiel, The Seer of Visions; Daniel, The Great Prophs during the Capitulty; Erra, The Leader of the Jewish Nation; Nehemiah, The Reformer in Jerusalem; John the Baptist, The Forenmen of Jesus Christ, Jesus Christ, The Fromised Messiah; Jesus Christ, The Son of God; Jesus Christ, The Great Prophs (Martyr; St. Paul, The First Missionary to the Gentiles; St. Paul, The First Missionary to the Gentiles; St. Paul, The Herole of each Fifteen Cents.

For sale by J. P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, or M. H. SAR-

REVIVAL BOOKS AND TRACTS. POWER FROM ON HIGH. 30 pp., 18mo., paper, 6 cents.
The gift of the Spirit is the richest blessing Heaven has to
bestow. The ungodly will be aroused from their fatal slumpers when the Church (which belongs to Christ) remember.

that her strength lies in having God with her. If the Church were filled with this power the nations would el it, and vast multitudes would be converted to God. WORDS TO WINNERS OF SOULS. Paper covers, 12 cents; cloth, 50 cents. 102pp., 18mo. Mailed free of postage. This work was prepared by its learned and plous author dur-ing the revivals which, in 1859, were so powerful in Great Britain and America. Its carnest appeals are well calculated to awaken ministers and teachers to a new and profound con-sideration of the respon-tibilities of their calling, and a fresh secration of themselves to Christ and his service. It will e valuable in promoting the zeal and fidelity of those to whom has been committed the solema yet blessed work of BEHOLD THE LAMB OF GOD, AND THE WAITING

AVIOUR. Each 48 pages, paper covers, 6 cents; cloth 45 cents. Two most valuable little books, by Rev. Dr. Kirk, dmirably adapted for general circulation among the uncon CALLS TO THE SAVIOUR. 180 pp., 45 cents. "We know of no book in the compass of English theological lite ature which we would wish more to put into the hands of the

vers, 6 cents; cloth 2). "Children greatly need to have a uide, who shall set them right in the beginning. And there s no sure Guide but Jesus."

COME TO JESUS. 61 pp., 18mo. Paper covers, 6 cents; loth 30 cents. By Ray. NEWMAN HALL. Over 200,000 cop QUENCH NOT THE SPIRIT. 61 pp., 18mo. Paper cov rs, 6 cents.

HOW TO COME TO CHRIST. 24mo., 31 pp., 5 cents.

BAXTERS CALL TO THE UNCONVERTED. 18mo.,

ASSORTED TRACTS of different sizes, in packages, ad ASSORTED AND ASSOCIATION AND ASSOCIATION AND ASSOCIATION AND ASSOCIATION AND ASSOCIATION AND ASSOCIATION ASSOCIATI 5t Depositary, No. 28 Cornhill, Boston.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with \$15-Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. Oct 11 3mos Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION

parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES. MODE OF PREPARATION .- Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Ber taining very little sugar, a small proportion of spirit, and more palatable than any now in use. The active properties

are by this mode extracted,

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists generally, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates, the smallest quanti-ty of the other ingredients are added, to prevent ferments made in Pharmacopæa, nor is it a Syrup-and therefore ca be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon in

I am, very respectfully H. T. HELMBOLD mist and Druggist of 16 Years' Experience in Philadel-phia, and now located at his Drug and Chemical Ware-house, 594 Broadway, New York.

From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World. he Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in onducting the business where others had not been equally so

cter and enterprise. William Weightman, Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia."

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. r Weakness arising from Indiscretion. The exhaustes wers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarm g symptoms, among which will be found, Indisp The Constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, h HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invar

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chierosis or Retention, Painfulnessy or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus; and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence in, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU IMPROVED ROSE WASH Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, little expense, little or no change

penience or exposure; completely surpersed-ant and dangerous remedies, Copaira and

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHA, mediate "in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his Bodil Health, Mental Powers, and Happiness.

All the above diseases require the aid of a diurctic, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET OR-GANS, Forty Different Styles, Plain and Elegant Cases, For Drawing Rooms, Churches, Schools, &c.

They occupy little space, are elegant as furniture, and not liable to get out of order; are boxed so that they can be sent anywhere by ordinary freight routes, all ready for use. PORTY-TWO HIGHEST PREMIUMS Have been awarded us within a few years, and our circulars

\$110 to \$600 Each.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY OF THE LEADING of their class. Circulars with full particulars free.
In obtaining a musical instrument, it is economy to get the

Bottled expressly for Medicinal use by REED, CUTLER & CO. who have facilities for obtaining of its feet. Address, MASON & HANLIN, 274 Washington Street, quality. Large bottles, \$1. 6m Nov 8 Oct 11

Advertisements.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, Composed of IODIDE POTASSIUM, 7ith the Compound Concentrated Fluid Extract of VALUABLE MEDICINAL ROOTS AND HERBS PREPARED BY WM. H. GREGO, M.D., A LECTURE ON IRHITABILITY OF THE BLADDER and Stricture of the Urethra, addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., editor of the Scalpel, and operating and consulting surgeon, Mc. 42 5th Avenue, New York, illustrated by three cases—Mr. Syme's method: Is it possible to cure by distingtional to the stricture by diluting aduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hose pital, late Medical Inspector New York State
Volunteer Depots, under Governor
Edwin D. Morgan,

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE. What may seem almost incredible is, that many diseases itherto considered hopelessly incurable are frequently cured ve no parallel at the present day. Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate di-

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised m Those who cannot be cured by other physicians, ARE INVITED TO USE CONSTITUTION LIFE STRUP, During the past five years we have contended with obsta-

RAPIDITY OF CURE. Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow, recuperative process of Nature." This is our reply:
In health, the body, like a well-balt

In health, the body, like a well-ontained state of disease. What is side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. We requisite is to restore the normal balance of the scale. CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating rom an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (heredi

tary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS. PARALYSIS.

Hemiplegia. Paresis. Paraplegia, Paralysis. Agitans.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup
s the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is empl the Great Life giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

Liver Complaint. Want of Appetite. Bad Breath. SCROFULA. GLANDULAR SWELLINGS. ETRUMA. ING'S EVIL. ERYSIPELAS. SALT RHEUM This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with RHEUMATISM.

is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enor-mous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of or 30 years' standing, have been cured by us. NERVOUSNESS.
Shattered Nerves. Nervous Debility. Loss of Power. St. Vitus' Dance. Confusion of Thoughts.

ambago. Sciatica. Tic Douloureoux. If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffer-ing women will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing— directing their footsteps to a Hope which fulfills more than it MERCURIAL DISEASES. Salivation Bad Complexion.
Feeling of Weariness. Depression of Spirits CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system enrely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, ren Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hard-

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, nd all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfig. ure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their

as Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP CURES ALL SWELLING OF THE GLANDS, Either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breasts, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking and producing troublesome Discharging Score, ich disfigure so many of the younger portion of the com nunity, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends apon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by aking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All scrofulous persons suffering from General Debility

Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and Swelling of other Giands of the body will be completely reduced out resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case, and all the

and in the female Dropsy of the ovaries and wombs, gener

ally accompanied with Inflammation and Ulceration of the

lieved by Constitution Life Syrup. BROKEN DOWN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS. Suffering from Indisposition to Exertion, Pain in the Back, Loss of Memory, Forebodings, Horror of Calamity, Fear of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Hot Skin and Extremities the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

ULCERATIVE DISEASES, Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

Moth Patches upon the Female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup

In Discass of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of Cox-STITUTION LIFE STRUP. As a General Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stands unrivaled by any preparation in the world Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young Hip Disease, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Diseases, and Ladies who are suffering from Diseases for which they are at a loss to know what to do, we would advise the use or CONSTI-TION LIFE SYEUP. It will restore their paid countenance

ew life and happiness, e liable to the same Diseases. Nature and Science have ade the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all. PURE BLOOD

Produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do

ot delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the

rengthen their weak back and sides, give them new energy,

To MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

It is the sakest and most effectual medicine ever discovered or purifying the system, and relieving the suffering attendant pon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and the hild, prevents pain and disease, and increases and enriches he food. Those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it pre-CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP S THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND THE RICH MAN'S

BUY IT, TAKE IT, AND BE CURED.

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS WM. H. GREGG, M.D., Sole Proprietor, New York. Laboratory, Brooklyn, L. I. Price \$1 per Bottle. Six Beatles for \$5. MORGAN & ALLEN. Wholesale Druggists,

Sold wholesale by OHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Philadelphia, Pa SEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover St., Boston, M. WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington St., Boston. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Itl.

SUFFERERS PROM DYSPEPSIA BEAD! BE-TARRANT & CO. Gentlemen:—I am a resident of Carseos, and have often been disposed to write you concerning the real value of your SELTZER APREIENT as a remedy for Indigestion and Dyspepsia. I desire to express to you my sincere gratitude for the great benefit the SELTZER has done my vife. wife. Our or five years my wife has been saily afflicted with
For four or five years my wife has been saily afflicted with
Dyspepsia, and after being under the treatment of several
Doctors for two or three years, she was finally induced to
seek the advice of a learned Physician, Dr. Cabialis, of Yenezuela, who immediately treated her with your EFFERVESCENT SELTAER APRIENT; she began to improve at one,
and is now PERFECTLY WILL.

I feel it to be my duty for the good of humanity to make
this statement, feeling that a medicine so valuable should
be widely known. I nee it is, the my dusty in the good a formative to have this statement, feeling that a medicine so valuable should be widely known.

Trusting you will give this publicity, and repesting my sarnest gratitade and thanks,

I am very respectficially yours,

New York, June 28th, 1865.

Merchant, Curacos, S. A.

Read the Pamphlet of Testimonials with each bottle, and once use the medicine against the advice of your Physician

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY TARRANT & CO.,
275 Greenwich Street, New York.
27 FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
May 2

For Zion's Herald. THE COLORED REGIMENTS. Extracted from R. F. Fuller's lecture poem on the War for the Peculiar Institution.

And, in the martial armament immense, See! here are mingled colored regiments With ebon faces, but a lofty air, The standard of the stars and stripes they bear; With a firm tread and a free carriage, too, These serried soldiers of an ebon hue! Say! who are they, the Fifty-Fourth and others? Once chattels, now are they not men and brothers The stars and stripes once their ill stars portended And, in their stripes, lords of the lash defended; Now, missionaries of "Peculiar Institution," And heaven's instruments of retribution, Though sunk so low, for many a generation And made the butt of scorn for all the nation In social rank degraded as a chattel,-Have such a spirit for the front of battle? Depressed in ignorance and stripped of right, Have they had courage, in the thick of fight? These, who, in dark tradition, long have borne The cruel southern owner's whip and scorn, Crushed in the dust,-can such as these arise And make the men for martial enterprise? Stranger than fiction !- yet, these dusky forms Have blenched not from the fiercest battle-storms Yes! while the hopes of freedom spurred the mi Their white compeers they never fell behind. Say; shall they share the nation's victory And fruits of vindicated liberty? Moves, in the grand review, at Washington, The liberated form of Afric's son? Can Jonathan so many batt'es win, And conquer not his prejudice of skin?

Temperance.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE. An Essay read before the Fifth National Convention, held t Saratoga, Aug. 1, 2 and 3, 1865, by CHARLES JEWETT

The united and persevering efforts of all earnes friends of the Temperal C. Reform will fail to secure to it any considerable advance while alcoholic liquors of almost all known varieties are daily prescribed by three fourths of the medical faculty in all sections of our country, not in rare and exceptional cases of disease, but in a vast majority of the cases they are called to treat where there is evidence of diminished vitality in the system, as a whole, or in important organs whose functional activity cannot be long impaired without producing general prostration. No one at all familiar with the vagaries of the profession will assume that because the mass of its members just now favor a stimulating practice, that therefore it must necessarily be needful or right, for thirty years since a practice directly the opposite was almost universal, and depletion by the lancet and all other available means was resorted to quite as generally as is now the resort to the use of stimulants. The lancet has, however, given place to Bourbon whisky, drastic purgatives to ale or lager beer, and antimonials to wines, quinine, and beef tea. As an apology for this complete revolution in medical practice we are often told that diseases have changed their type or that the constitutions of the people have changed. The laws of God, which govern in the wonderful phenomena of life, in the sustenance, growth, and healthful action of the various organs of the human body, and in the development and cure of disease, have not changed. They are now what they were in the days of the Patriarchs, and to attempt to reconcile the public to such a complete somersault in medical practice by such an explanation, is to insult the hu-man understanding. The real facts we believe to be these: The pathology of many diseases is not well understood, the action of many drugs long in use an unexplained mystery, and the treatment of many forms of disease, constantly multiplying through the united influence of hereditary taint and bad personal habits, is necessarily empirical or experimental Medicine cannot yet be reckoned among the exact sciences, and the very respectable class of gentleme who study, profess, and practice it, while feeling the way, not always with sufficient care, toward the truth or toward a true preventive or remedial system, are influenced like other men by popular opinion and fashion. They have their professional fashions or fashion. They have their professional lashions or hobbies, and these follow each other in pretty regular succession. Almost every potent drug has, within

popularity.

Even a fair and temperate statement of the extent to which alcoholic liquors are now prescribed by a majority of the medical men of the country, would have taken no special pains to learn the facts in the case. As a prophylactic, they are extensively employed, while there is not a particle of reliable evidence that they ever contribute in the smallest de gree to prevent the injurious action of an impuratmosphere, bad water, or sudden and great change of temperature. Scores of distinguished medical me who have practised for many years in tropical cl mates, have in their published works borne testimony to the truth I have just stated. Bad as alcoholic stimulation is in cold climates, it is infinitely worse in

tropical ones.

Again, alcoholic liquors are extensively prescribe as adjuncts to tonics, and a generous diet in almost all cases of general debility, and as needful support in long-continued and exhausting fevers. If, happily the patient live, in spite of the fever and the alco poisons administered during its continuance, and descence be fairly established, he is again subjected by many practitioners to the influence of stim-ulants with a view to hasten recovery; and just here an amount of mischief is done which can scarcely be estimated, for, in thousands of instances all over the land, the patient thus treated contracts a fondness for the stimulant, and although comparative health re-turns, he goes right on in the use of alcoholics, and in many deplorable cases is soon numbered among the

drunkards of that community.

As an aid to digestion in dyspepsia—as a stimulant in cases of shock, as by blows, falls, or severe wounds —as aids to the process of lactation in the cases of nursing women—to prevent the waste of tissue in contive cases-to excite the nerves of the phlegmatic or, as a narcotic, to quiet the nerves of the irritable for all these purposes alcoholic liquors are daily pre-scribed, with apparently an utter forget/ulness of the fact that our public charitable institutions and prisons are crowded with the wrecks of men ruined by the that the hearts and homes of thousands and tens of thousands all over the land are filled with unutterable

anguish as a direct result of their use.

Dr. Beaumont, of England, has, in a few brief sentences, indicated what I am disposed to regard the chief cause of the delusion which prevails among " The narcotic action of alcohol is the cause of its being

"The narcotic action of alcohol is the cause of its being misused. It is found in some cases to relieve pain for the time, and it is therefore often resorted to as a palliative when a more curative remedy should be employed. It may give temporary relief, however, but only for a time conceals the malady without removing it. On this account its action should be carefully watched by the physician when he prescribes it, lest the appearance of relief delude him into the supposition that the disease be is contending with is removed when it is only concealed. Many chronic diseases are thus 'glossed ever' and run on the an ultimataly fatal issue, when the discontinuance of contending with is removed when it is only concealed.

Many chronic diseases are thus 'glossed ever' and run
on to an ultimately fatal issue, when the discontinuance of alcoholic liquors would enable their latent operations to be read in their appropriate symptoms, and so admit of treatment and probable cure."

That an agent which can so act on the brain and nervous system of a healthy man, as to make him, for the time, forget his cares, sorrows, and obligations, and laugh, sing and shout, while his mother, wife, or and laugh, sing and should, while his motion, while or child is dying in the next room, should produce a feel-ing of relief or present comfort when administered to the sick, might be anticipated, but to conclude there-from that brandy is the true remedy for the disease under treatment, would be as irrational as to con-clude from the facts before stated, that brandy is the true and best source of consolation for the bereaved deceiver, adheres to alcoholic liquors when and wherv come in contact with the brain and nerves of man, and that fact must be constantly borne in mind, or we shall continue to be misled by them as

mind, or we shall continue to be minical by them as millions have been in the ages past.

The real value of alcoholic liquors as medicinal agents cannot be fairly estimated by considering their immediate effect distinct from later results which are sure to follow. The studious and thoughtful, both in and outside the medical profession, will be greatly aided in estimating the value of alcoholics for any and all purposes by considering the results of investi-gations, some of them quite recent, made in England and France, a knowledge of which have not yet and France, a knowledge of which have not yet reached the public generally this side the Atlantic through the ordinary channels of information.

Dr. Michel Levy, in a Treatise on Hygiene, published in Paris in 1857, says:

"The influence of alcohol upon the nervous system and particularly upon the brain, is manifested by a progressive but constant series of symptoms, which, in different degrees of intensity, are reproduced in all individuals. These constitute a true poisoning, and this morbid state is exhibited under three phrases: 1, sub-excitation; 2, perturbation; 3, abolition of the cerebro-spinal functions."

tion of starch.

"It greatly lessens muscular tone and power.

"There is no evidence that it increases nervous influence, while there is much evidence that it lessens the nervous power, as shown by its action on the mind and

of its influence.

"Alcohol is not a true food, as it neither warms no sustains the body by the elements of which it is com-The experiments of Dr. Smith just referred to, were

followed by a most thorough investigation of the sub-ject in France, set on foot through the action of the National Academy of Medicine, and conducted by Professors Lallemand and Perrin, assisted by the

Professora Lallemand and Perrin, assisted by the eminent chemist Duroy.

No investigation previously made has damaged the reputation of alcohol to an equal extent. Some idea of the importance of the report which embodies the results of their investigations may be formed from the following brief summing up of the matter by Perrin, one of the French committee. It occurs in a reply of his to the strictures of an English reviewer: 1st. "Alcohol, contrary to what happens with alimentary substances (food,) sojourns in the blood as a foreign

2d. "Unlike them, it is expelled from the system una tered through the various channels of elimination, (lungs skin and kidneys.) This elimination commences almos skin and kidneys.) This elimination commences almost immediately after the ingestion, is constant, whatever be the quantity absorbed, and continues as long as the blood and organs remain impregnated with alcohol.

3d. "Alcohol undergoes no transformation within the economy (the body,) and furnishes no product of oxidation.

tion.

4th. "It betrays its presence by certain special effects, which are always of the same kind, and may acquire such an intensity as to become rapidly fatal.

5th. It accumulates in certain organs (the brain and the liver) which for equal weights constantly contain more of it than does the blood."

From a resume of the argument in the French re-port on page 229, we add the following: "Muscular power is always weakened by the presence of alcohol in the system, beginning with the extremities, and extending ultimately (where the dose has been sufficient) to the centers, the heart being the last to die."

"Death by alcoholic poisoning is due primarily to its special action on the nervous centers."

"After the introduction into the stomach of a very small dose of brandy—only 360 grains—the blood continued to manifest its presence for many hours, being tested by chemical re-agents. Alcoholized blood contains during life and after death a great number of free fatty clobules.

by chemical re-agents. Alcoholized blood contains during life and after death a great number of free fatty globules visible even to the naked eye."

From a recent work, entitled, "Life and its Re-ewal," by a distinguished English physician, Dr. T. ers, we make the following extract:

"What is a stimulant? It is usually held to be som thing which spurs on an animal to a more vigorous per-formance of its duties. It seems doubtful if on the health nervous system this is ever the effect of alcohol, even the most moderate doses and for the shortest periods of

"Again: "It is clear that we must cease to reco alcohol as in any sense an aliment, inasmuch as it goes out of the system as it went in, and does not, so far as we know, leave any of its substance behind. know, leave any of its substance behind."

He says: "To recapitulate—we think that the evidence, of ar as it has yet gone, shows the action of alcohol upon life of the consistent and uniform in all its phases, and to be always whibited as an arrest of vitality.

"The most special exhibition of disease from its use is

n the special function of the nervous system, the life of clation, to perform the duties of which the devitalize

It is certainly pertinent to inquire, just here, what leobolic liquors can do for the human body in a state of disease, if the distinguished medical gentlemen whose opinions I have quoted do not greatly mislead us as to the relation of those agents to the human con-stitution in a state of health. They cannot afford it nutriment in a state of exhaustion; they cannot serve as an antidote to any known toxic or poisonous agent which may have been introduced from without in con-nection with the inbreathed atmosphere through the lungs, or received into the stomach with food or othlungs, or received into the stemach with loos of car-erwise, or by absorption through a wound or an abraded surface. They cannot supply, as do mineral waters, important ingredients of the blood or solid structures which may be at the time wanting or deficient in the system, such as iron, phosphoric acid, sulphur, lime, and the like. They cannot neutralize in the system or aid in the elimination from it of waste or effete matters resulting from the disintegration of the tissues, and which may have accumulated through

defective action of the excretory organs.

We may select from our materia medica articles capable of producing either of the results I have named, but alcohol is not one of them. What desir able result, then, can the physician promise himself and his patient, with any degree of confidence, from the administration of alcohol in any of those forms or mixtures in which it is or may be employed as medi-

resulting from falls, blows, extensive scalds, profuse hemorrhages, or whatever cause, where there is present danger of a fatal faint or stoppage of the circula-tion, alcohol may—administered in small doses to those who have not been accustomed to its use—excite reaction or an increased movement of the vital machinery, and thus avail for good, while more permanent restoratives are applied to the support of the sufferer. A sudden dash of cold water in the face or the introduction of the sharp, acrid vapor of am-The period during which alcohol can be made The period during which alcohol can be made to serve any good purpose in the way suggested as a mere stimulant, it will be at once perceived, must be very brief, and the amount employed small in constitutions unaccustomed to its presence.

21. It may afford temporary relief from pain and spasm in cases where from any cause the sensibilities have been unduly exhalted. As a practice are as

have been unduly exhalted. As a narcotic or an anesthetic agent, closely akin to chloroform and ether, alcohol, carefully administered, can and often does produce desirable results of the character indicated. a spasmodic asthma, in cases of disturbances of the alimentary canal, caused either by exposures to cold or more frequently by the passage of ill-digested or crude materials over the mucous surfaces—in these and other kindred cases alcohol may, as an anesthetic render the condition of the patient more tolerable, while a return to the normal state is secured by time and the remedial efforts of the vital forces, or by the action of medicines more safe and permanent in their results than those which produce a partial destruction of the sensibilities. There are other agents with which the desirable results named may usually be ac-complished with nearly as much certainty, if not so rapidly, as with alcohol. Warm baths, or local apolications of heat; opium in some of its forms, o some kindred narcotic; or, in urgent cases, even the moderate and careful inhalation of ether; but apart from the tendency to the formation of intemperate habits from the use of alcohol, these have no advanhaois from the use of alcohol, these have no advan-tage that I am acquainted with over that article, ju-diciously administered. The temporary relief which stimulants, so called, afford to dyspeptic patients; to those afflicted with organic disease of a very painful character, external or internal; in cases of severe external injuries inflicted by mechanical or chemical forces, and in the treatment of asthmas, colic, and the like, is doubtless referable to the anesthetic character

While it may be allowable for a cautious physician to secure to his patient immediate though temporary relief from suffering by the narcotic influence of al-cohol or opium, it seems to us neither consistent with philosophy, experience, or common sense to look to such agents for the permanent cure of any serious

form of disease known to us.

The eminent surgeon and author, Professor Miller, of Edinburg, Scotland, is reported to have remarked, in a public discourse, a short time before his death, "Alcohol, gentlemen, cures nothing—it covers up great deal."

The confirmed drunkard secures to himself, with The confirmed drunkard secures to himself, with each returning day, temporary relief from suffering by the use of alcohol, or, if that is not to be had, with opium; but so far from doing the work, in his case, of a real curative agent, it intensifies the real disease with which he is afflicted, of which it was, in fact, the primary cause. Some very able men of the medical profession, of large experience, decline to avail themselves of the use of alcohol even as a pallitive, asserting that they have found reliable subliative, asserting that they have found reliable sub-stitutes for it in all cases. Among the most distin-guished of these are Doctors Mudge, of Bodmin, and Higginbottom, of Nottingham, England. If the re-sult of further and careful observation shall lead to the general exclusion of it from the sick room, in this as well as other-countries, the most serious obstacle to the advancement of the Temperance cause will have been removed. We may not look for aid, while labeling it that been removed. We may not look for aid, while laboring in that direction, to men who make a mere trade of their profession, and who, reckless of the influence of their example, habitually indulge themselves in the use of narcotics—blunting their sensibilities, and saturating their tissues with opium or the oil of tobacco, until they fumigate every sick room they enter, ad nauseam, or who patronize drinking saloons and bar-rooms as regularly as any common loafer; but may we not hope from the well-educated, moral, Christian, and progressive portion of the medmoral, Christian, and progressive portion of the med-ical profession, a careful revision of the whole subject we have briefly considered, in the steadily increasing light of true science and experience, accompanied with an earnest zeal for the elevation, health, pu-rity, and happiness of the human race?

THE STORY OF A HORSESHOE.

increase the production of animal heat by its own chemical action.

"It interferes with alimentation. It lessens the salivary secretion, and must therefore impede the due digestion of starch.

"It greatly lessens muscular tone and power.

"There is no evidence that it increases nervous influence, while there is much evidence that it lessens the nervous power, as shown by its action on the mind and muscles.

"The dose only effects the degree, and not the direction, of its influence.

voured it. A little further he dropped another, and the boy picked it up as eagerly as ever; and thus they continued, the father dropping the fruit, and the son picking them up. When the last one was eaten, the father stopped, and turning to the boy, said:

"Look, my son! If you had chosen to stoop once and pick up a piece of horseshoe, you would not have been obliged at last to stoop so often to pick up the cherries."

Children.

For Zion's Herald. EDDIE'S MISSIONARY BOX.

At the mission Sunday School that Eddie attende

the children were accustomed to bring their pennice at every monthly meeting, to place in the mis box. This money, at the end of the year, the chil dren and teachers would vote to send to some one the missions in Africa or Asia, or in Germany in Europe, or in some part of our own country. A part of it probably went to educate a heathen child bearing the name of one of their superintendents. The chi dren were much interested in the missionary meeting, and in collecting money for it. Eddie had no money to carry with him. His father did not think much about going to meeting, and he cared less for the mi sionaries. When Eddie asked him to give him a little money to place in the box, he refused rather roughly told him he couldn't earn money for such a purpose said be might just as well throw it away as to give i

to the missionaries. Eddie's heart was very full, and his eyes were swin ming with tears when he told his mother about it. The good mother comforted the little fellow, and told him if he prayed to his heavenly Father he would perhaps show him some way to earn a little money himself to place in the box, which would be better

than to ask it of his father. Sure enough, Eldie did as he was told, and his prayer seemed to bring him a remarkable answer. A thought came into his mind; and, searching over

the lumber and refuse things thrown together in the garret of the house, he found an old powder-horn belonging to his brother John. The plan that he so successfully followed flashed upon his mind. Who do you think whispered it to him? [Coming down from his search.] "Brother John," said Eddie, " will you please to give me your powder-horn?"

"O, yes," said John, laughing, "but what do you want of an old pow er-horn? You can't shoot any game with that." " I will show what I want it for in a me

I want you to do something to it first." The large end of the horn had a wooder which Eddie had carefully smoothed off.

"I want you to print something on this wood with your knife," said Eddie, " and then I shall ink it over." "Well, what shall I print?" said John, good-na

" Print this verse which I have made:

"Once I was
The horn of an ox;
Now I am
A missionary box."

Laughing at Eddie's extraordinary success as a poet hn printed his verse upon the bottom of the horn. Eddie had made some pin hinges for the bottom of his horn, so that he could open readily one half of it; and having inked over the letters he was ready for

The next morning after breakfast, with a bright face, and his horn under his arm, Eddie stoed upon the sidewalk. Down the street soon came a well dressed gentleman, feeling nicely after his morning meal. Struck with the smiling face of Eddie, be turns to speak a kind word to the little fellow. "Will you be so kind as to read this?"

"O, yes; what is it, my little man?" In a broa mile he reads, "Once I was," etc. As he finished Eddie opened the little door, and down into it the gentleman dropped a twenty-five cent stamp, and encouraged the brave and ingenious little collector with warm commendation.

Eddie stood his ground with his powder-horn and his loving face, and during the month, without having to ask a question, simply lifting up the inscriptio upon his horn, he obtained the large sum of twenty five dollars. It was more blessed to give than to re ceive. Happy as Eddie was in collecting the money he was very much happier to carry his large bundle of money to the Missionary Concert, and to band i in to the treasury as his offering for the salvation the world. It was the more pleasant to him that h had, in one sense, earned the money himself.] seemed more like his own gift, than if, without effor he had received money from his father. There are many little boys and girls, if they should set their wits to work, could plan some happy ways to gather money for this blessed cause

Biographical.

LEMUEL GOODING, of Portland, died in Chelsea, Ms., Sept. 27, aged 86 years. He was one of the original members of the Chesnut Street Church in this city, and the last survivor of the little band of eleven members, which constituted the Methodist Society, under the ministry of Rev. Joshua Taylor in 1804. He was one of the seven trustees who held the Chapel on Congress Street, purchased in 1808, and who built the wooden church on Chesnut Street, in 1811. This old church was twice enlarged, and a few years since was sold to make room for the edifice now occupied by the society. In all the changes, from the humble origin of the church, when the name of Methodist was a reproach, to the present prosperity, Father Gooding was an active, rejoicing co-worker; faithfully filling, during a large portion of his active life, the offices of a steward and a class leader. With his pious wife, who died a few years since, he walked "in all LEMUEL GOODING, of Portland, died in Chelsea, Ms ous wife, who died a few years since, he walked "in all e commandments and ordinances of the Lord blame ss." Their house was always a welcome home for the itinerant; and many of our aged ministers gratefully remember the kind hospitality of these devoted Christians After a long and well spent life, he has gone to his ward.

C. F. A.

Portland, Nov. 1, 1865. DUDLEY MOODY died at Kent's Hill, Oct. 2d, age DUDLEY MOODY died at Kent's Hill, Oct. 2d, aged nearly 76 years. He was born in Monmouth, converted in 1822 In 1827 he was appointed general agent of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and removed to Kent's Hill, where he resided till his death. He was long identified with the interests of the Seminary, acting for many years as agent, treasurer and trustee, and was ever a firm friend of the institution. Many students have found a pleasant home under his hospitable roof, and shared the kind attentions of his excellent family. Preachers and friends of the Seminary were always welcome to his home. Father Moody was a good man, exact and honest in his gealings, modest in his professions, and true to his convictions. He was constant in his religions duties; his place at church or in the class meeting was seldom vacant, till disabled by sickness. He loved society, and was seldom absent from the social gatherings of the Seminary or the neighborhood, where his presence was always greeted with respect. His end was peaceful. S. Allen.

NATHAN WHEELER died in Concord, Mass., Oct. 31 NATHAN WHEELER died in Concord, Mass., Oct. 31, aged 78 years. He was decidedly a peculiar, and yet a great and good man. At the age of 16 he gave his heart to God, and very soon became convinced that it was his duty to preach the gospel, and to that end he commenced to study, desiring to enter upon a collegiate course, that he might be fully fitted for the great work. In all this he was defeated by the stern opposition of his father, yet he prosecuted his studies with unabated energy to the mastering of not only the English, but also the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages. He was a man of much prayer, profound thought, liberal in his views, and benevolent toward educational and religious enterprises. For the last twenty years he lead measurably a life of seclusion from the mass of the world, and coustant contemplation and communion with God. Thus he passed calmly and triumphant to his rest in heaven. He leaves a circle of beloved and influential friends.

P. Gorton.

Miss Frances E. Cobb, daughter of Charles Cobb, Esq., of Danville, Me., died of heart disease, in Boston, Mass., very suddenly. Sept. 4th, aged 25 years. She experienced religion about seven years ago, in Danville, and has since lived a very consistent Christian life. She met the summons with composure, and when speech failed she triumphantly pointed upward, assuring her anxious friends that with her all was well.

C. C. COVEL.

THE STORY OF A HORSESHOE.

This is a simple legend. A good countryman was taking a rural walk with his son Thomas. As they exhibited under three phrases: 1, sub-excitation; 2, perturbation; 3, abolition of the cerebro-spinal functions."

Dr. Edward Smith, F.R.S., performed in 1859 a series of experiments, recorded in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, illustrating the mode of action of alcohol. The following are among his conclusions:

"Alcohol is probably not transformed, and does not are interested in the probably not transformed, and does not interested in the probably not transformed, and does not interest of a horseshoe; pick it up, and put it in your pocket."

The STORY OF A HORSESHOE.

This is a simple legend. A good countryman was taking a rural walk with his son Thomas. As they walked slowly along the father suddenly stopped.

"Look!" he said, "there's a bit of iron—a piece of a horseshoe; pick it up, and put it in your pocket."

"Pooh!" answered the child. "It's not worth stooping for."

The father, without uttering another word, picked up the iron, and put it in his pocket. When they came to a village he entered the blacksmith's shop fore his death it was thought he had not long to live, and

he wished to see his aged parents and his brothers. When they appeared at his bedside he took each by the hand, and said, "I am going to Jesus, good hee; meet me in countenance, just before breathing his last, he said, "I cannot sing upon earth, but I shall soon sing in glory." Pointing npwards, he said, "there, where they are singing Glory Hallelujah." He leaves a wife and two sons. all of which are living to live again, and a large circle of

JOSEPH LEWIS, of Wellsleet, died suddenly, of heart disease, Sept. 12, aged 76 years. He was led to Christ during a revival of religion in this town, under the labors of the lamented Rev. E. Hyde, who was stationed here in 1819. At the close of one of the meetings the preacher advised those who were awakened, but had not as yet fecided to seek Christ, to read Ps. xxv., on their return home. Lewis had been a scoffer, and was especially opposed to noisy meetings. He however concluded to read the Psalm referred to, but before it was finished suddenly shouted lustily, and clapped his hands, declaring his sins were forgiven. He joined the M. E. Church, of which he remained a member for forty-five years, often testifying to the direct witness of the Spirit that he was a child of God. Wellsleet, Oct. 28.

BRO. ENOCH BOWN and his wife, were born, m and afterward converted in England, and were several years members of the Wesleyan Church. In 1847 they came to this country, and immediately united with the M. E. Church in this village, and have been its constant and faithful friends and supporters, sharing largely the confidence and affection both of the church and the community. On the 17th of Sept., 1865, SISTER BOWN, aged 71 years and 4 months, after a long and distressing sickness, which she endured with almost unexampled patience and cheerfulness, bade farewell to weeping friends on earth, and flew away to greet others who had gone before her to the land of the blessed. Few have been as uniformly and constantly amiable and affectionate in all their deportment as she, and few have been as fally and constantly sustained by divine grace on a death bed. None have given better evidence of preparation for heaven. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

Blessed a E. Benton.

WILBUR FISK FILES died in Bangor, Me., June 22, aged 14 years, 10 months, 19 days. He was a Sunday School scholar, and a youth of excellent promise. He early manifested a taste for good reading; and his marked intelligence and truthful and devout spirit naturally excited hopes of a useful life. It hath pleased the Lord to disappoint these hopes. For eighteen months our young brother suffered from a painful and obscure disease of the spine, which terminated very suddenly in paralysis and death. He loved Jesus. He sleeps in Jesus.

GEORGE GENZEL died in Bangor, Sept. 13, of pul-monary consumption. Bro. Genzel was a stranger here. He was born in Pennsylvania, and served his country from the first call till discharged by death. For eleven months he was confined in Libby Prison. The story of his life is interesting and painful, but too long to be narrated here. He was a Christian soldier in the truest sense, and almost his last words were, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

MICHAEL JACKSON died in Bangor, Aug. 5, aged 89 years. Bro. J would have reached his 90th birthday had he lived till Aug. 23 He died at a ripe age and ripe in Christian attainments, having professed and enjoyed re ligion nearly fifty years. I saw him but once in life, and then he seemed to be "only waiting." The Bridegroom came, and found him ready. W. O. H.

MRS. ISABELLA REVEL died in East Boston, Oct. 2, aged 73 years. She was born in Yorkshire, England, and was reared in the Protestant Episcopal Church, but when about thirty years old became formally, as she had long been actually, a Methodist. Eleven years ago she left a pleasant home in her native land, and came to America for the purpose of caring for some orphaned grand-children. During her residence here, she was a highly esteemed member of the Bennington Street M. E. Church. She adorned her profession by a faithful performance of all Christian duties, a cheerful demeanor under triels and misfortunes, and by the practice of that charity which seeks the benefit of others at the cost of personal ease. Her devoted life terminated in a triumphant death.

A. O. H.

MRS. SALLY BLODGETT died in Saxonville, Oct. 7, aged 82 years. She was long identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was ardently devoted to all its interests. At no time in her religious experience did she prize so highly the religion of Jesus as in her last sickness, during which she was remarkably patient and joyful in view of her departure for the better land. Having lived well. she died well.

Saxonville, Nov. 1.

OSBOEN P. RANDALL, son of Bro. James D. and Mary A. Randall, died in South Vassalboro', Sept. 23d, aged 20 years and 4 months. A young man of great promise, he was beloved by all who knew him. His last ickness was short, and his mind wande

Advertisements.

OFFICERS .- C. S. Brown, President; Ger Vice President; Alfred A. Post, Treasurer, Cashier American National Bank.

afrom forty to sixty dollars per share, of the par value of one hundred dollars.

It has purchased and paid for a large mill, which has been shipped and is expected to reach the mines during the present month. It has made large additions to its property, has thirty thousand dollars in its treasury, and is vigorously prosecuting the development of its valuable property.

The management of the Company is entrusted to a board of trustees composed of energetic, Christian business men, in whom the public may repose implicit confidence.

The facts stated concerning the management and the condition of the Company, the well-tested richness of the mines, are guarantees of the safety of an investment in its stock.

om forty to sixty dollars per share, of the par value of one

are guarantees of the safety of an investment in its stock ions at the present rate will be rec one thousand shares.

For particulars or information, address any of the officers

of the Company, at
Nov 8 3mos No. 80 Broadway, New York. 1866. Just What is Wanted. "OUR SONG 1800. BIRDS." A Juvenile Musical Quarterly GEO. F. ROOT and B. E. HANBY. Sunday Schools, Day Schools, Select Schools, &c., supplied with Fresh, New, Ringing Music, all the year round, at a cost to each pupil of ONE CENT A WEEK.

(January) "THE SNOW BIRD," "THE ROBIN." Each number a complete book.

The " Snow BIRD" will be ready by the 1st of December TERMS. Single copies, sent for examination for Send for a Specimen.

ROOT & CADY, Publishers,
Chicago

HARD RUBBER TRUSS. [Dr. Riggs' Patent] Superior to all others. Spring covered with Vulcan-ized Rubber. Does not rust, chafe or smell. Light, clean, PANY," 13 School Street, Boston.

CHAS. H. BAKER & CO., 383 Washington St. The attention of purchasers is invited to our stock of PAPER HANGINGS, which is believed to be one of the most complete ever offered

in Boston.

We have unusual facilities, and can offer Very Great Inducements.
CHAS. H. BAKER & CO., 383 Washington St.

WM. E. HOOPER & SONS, MANUFACTU TWINES AND NETTING,
And dealers in articles used by
FISHERMEN.

Office, corner of Pratt and South Streets, Baltim

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure lives on the Mutual principle.

Accumulation—over \$2,000,000, and increasing—for benefit of members present and future.

The whole safely and advantageously invested.

The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the

persons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life, \$20,000.

Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from bee. 1, 1843. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1863, amounted to 40 per cent. of premium paid in five years.

Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too smalls.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post-paid. ts reports, to the pany, or forwarded by mail, if written nor, post-pany, or forwarded by mail, if written nor, post-pany, pany, or forwarded by mail, if written nor, post-pany, pany, post-pany, pany, post-pany, pany, post-pany, pany, post-pany, pany, post-pany, pany, post-pany, post-p Benj. F. Stevens, Vice Pres't, M. P. Wilder, Thos. A. Dexter, Homer Bartlett, Francis C. Lowell,

WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner. CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Received for Premiums and Interest the past Amount of Losges, Paid in Dividends the past year, Total amount of Losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863, " of Dividends, Am't rec'd for Interest the past year, Am't of Losses (101 lives)

Excess of Interest received over losses,

Dividends declareds declared the past year, 60 per cent.

Dividend of Profits declared annually on the first day of
February, Exclusively for the Renefls of the Insured.

BOSTON OFFICE, NO. 20 STATE STREET.

May 30

DUPEE, BECK & SAYLES, STOCK BROKERS and Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Advertisements.

CONSTITUTION WATER, The Great Remedy AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

CONSTITUTION WATER nounced by the Medical Faculty, and the public twonderful remedy for the permanent cure of

as ever been offered. It is not a Mineral Water. It is from experies titution Water has emanated, and we now say let no man oubt, when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases

amnot be classed under "quack" preparations as it is now used by the most scientific practitioners in this city. It is only second-class physicians that cry down popular remedies, while the better skilled make use of every means to acc nowledge of different remedies enables him to produce

rith the truth. Give Constitution Water a fair trial—we mean you who ar under some specialist's care from year to year, and we partie arly allunde to ladies who are constantly resorting to loc We have always been careful to use language in our Circula that could not shock the most delicate organization, but we receive so many communications from persons for which constitution Water is adapted, and of whose disease no mention has been made, that we have come to the conclusion that if the remedy is capable of producing a cure, no matter what the disease may be, it should be made known. The medicine is put up for the public, and there should be no

We would say, Constitution Water is not like a gilded pil made to suit the eye and taste; it is a Medicine, in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people, for their relief, and if taken according to the directions, it will in every case roduce a radical cure. We would say that the dir gard to diet. etc., relate only to the disease under

Is a disease of the stomach and liver, acting through the kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except consumption, that affects the human constitution. We have no space for discussing causes, but will state that the or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stip No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the arge discharge of water, and often when it is so far advance as to be beyond the control of ordinary reme ies. Anothe symptom is the great thirst which, when the discase is fully stablished, is intolerable—the patient drinks constantly without being satisfied; also dryness of the mouth, cracking of he lips, a sweet breath, in the more advanced cases, an finally loss of appetite, emaciation, and the patient gradual

CONSTITUTION WATER is, without doubt, the only know remedy for diabetes, and we have as much confidence that it is a specific as we have that oplum will produce sleep, and truthfully say that it has cured every case in which it has been nsed.

TONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRIC Diseases arising from a faulty secretion—in the one case being oo little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too rofuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Co OR THOSE DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, CONSTIT

TION WATER IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY. There is another class of symptoms arising from irregula ties, which physicians call Nervousness, which word con ip much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doc loes not really know whether the symptoms are the disea r the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate the ere. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation anguor, Lassitude, and Dimuess of Vi-ion.

These irregularities are the cause of frequently recurring

lisease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and langerous maladies are the result; and as month after month asses without an effort being made to assist nature, the diffi lty becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her app ite, the bowels are constituted

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic. PHYSICIANS

in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for want of a better remedy. CONSTITUTION WATER

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG. Dear Sir:—In February, 1861, I was

fflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gailons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the gight, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. ouring the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of constitution Water, and in two days after using them I ex-erienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely red; soon after regaining my usual good health,

Yours truly, J. V. L. DE WITT. BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861 WM. H. GREGG & Co.

Gents:—I freely give you liberty to make use of the follow

g certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which can recommend in the highest manner: My wife was attacked with pain in the shoulders, who gtn of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the art and Irritation of the Bladder. I called a physician. who attended her about three months, when he left her wor months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer tion of complaints that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties." About this time she comnome other of her angulates." About this time she com-menced the use of CONSTITUTION WATER, and, to our utter istonishment, almost the first dose seemed to have the de-sired effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it ha

Dr. W. H. GREGG. Dear Sir :- Having seen your advesuffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a num-ber of physicians with only temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your Agents at Hartford, Messra. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise I found a great change in my health.

I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express
my gratitude for it; I feel that it is all and more than you
recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend

Yours truly,
LEONARD S. BIGELOW. THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH. We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE ONE DOLLAR. WILLIAM H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. No. 46 Cliff Street, New York,

GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS. What the COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND

Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law. GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Boston. Jan 25 SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES AND CONCERTS. We have constantly on hand all the material printed for this purpose. The following are just published: ablished: SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY DIALOGUES, PART of containing 22 dialogues, printed in tract form, a copy for eac

KEEP YOUR FRET DRY. Warran'ed Water

The Subscribers are manufacturing and have constantly for sale, a superior article of Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots, which they recommend as Real Water Proof.

We offer them to the Public as the best article in the shape of a Leather Goot for keeping the feet Warm and Dry.

The preparation used to make them Water Proof keeps the appears of and pliable, and preserves the leather.

We keep a general assurtment of the above, from the Heavy Sea and Working Boot to the comparatively light, and of all widths. It assumments a second of different occurs of the second of the secon

Advertisements.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY! POUND

"It was early in the spring of 1835 that this Compound was originated. A member of my family was afflicted with an irritation of the throat, attended with a disagreeable cough. I had for some months previous thought that a preparation having for its basis the inside bark of white pine might be so compounded as to be very useful in the case of the throat and lungs. To test the value of it in the case al-luded to, I compounded a small quantity of the medicine that I had been planning, and gave it in teaspoonful doses. The result was exceedingly gratifying. Within two days the irritation of the throat was removed, the cough subsided, and a speedy cure was effected. Soon after this, I sent some to a lady in Londonderry, N. H., who had been suffering for some weeks from a bad cough, occasioned by a sudder cold, and had raised mucus streaked with blood. She soon found relief, and sent for more. She took about ten ounces of it, and got well. S. B. Clark, Esq., editor of the Manchester Daily Mirror, made a trial of the same preparation in the case of a severe cold, and was cured immediately. He was so highly pleased with the results, and so confident of suso nighty preased with the results, and so contains of success attending its sales if placed before the public, that he finally persuaded me to give it a name and send it abroad to benefit the suffering. In November, '855, I first advertised it under the name of White Pine Compound. In two years from that time there had been wholesaled in Manchester alone one hundred dollars' worth, where it took the lead of all the complex projection in the market, and it still maintains. all the cough remedies in the market, and it still maintain that position. There is good reason for all this: It is very soothing and healing in its nature, is warming to the stom ach, and pleasant withal to the taste, and is exdeedingly

pound stands unrivaled. It was not originated for that purpose; but a person in using it for a cough, was not only cured of the cough, but also cured of a kidney difficulty of ten years' standing. Since that accidental discovery many thousands have used it for the same complaint, and have been completely cured."

The above was written by Dr. Poland in 1869. Since then,

as in Manchester, the White Pine Compound has taken the lead of all Cough remedies, as well as preparations for the cure of kidney difficulties, in every city, town, village and hamlet throughout the New England States.

The past year has given great opportunity to test the virtue of the White Pine Compound. It has been an unusual time for Colds and Coughs, and very large quantities of the White Pine Compound have been sold and used with the happiest effects. It speaks well for the Medicine, and the people where it is prepared are high in its praise.

One bottle of this Compound is generally sufficient to remove a bad cough, and frequently I have known persons to have a cold entirely removed in two days by using less than half a bottle. From one to two teaspoonfuls is a large dose. I sometimes put a little white sugar and hot water with it

I sometimes put a little winte sugar and not water when taken on going to bed.

The limits to which I purposely confine myself in this Circular will not allow of that full expression which I would like to give in favor of the White Pine Compound. It is unitable to give in favor of the White Pine Compound. versally admired by all who use it,-it has attained to such a popularity smong those whose opinion is valuable indeed, that VANITY may possibly in part prompt me to record more here than hurried people will have patience to read; so I will stop, by merely recommending it to all who need a cougl or kidney remedy to test the virtues of the WHITE PINI

TESTIMONIALS. A very large number of important testimonials have al-eady been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apothecaready been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apothecaries, and indeed, from all classes in society, speaking in the most flattering terms of the White Pine Comp Dr. Nichols, of Northfield, Vt , says:

"I find the White Pine Compound to be very efficacious not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections but also in affec-tions of the kidneys, debility of the stomach and other kin-dred organs." Dr. J. K. Chase, of Rumney, N. H., writes:

"I have for years regarded your White Pine Compound as an invaluable remedy. I can truly say that I regard it as even more efficiencia and valuable than ever. I have just taken the Compound for a cold, and it works charmingly."

Hon. P. H. Sweetser, of South Reading, writes: "Having long known something of the valuable medicina properties of the White Pine. I was prepared, on seeing at an avertisement of your White Pine Compound, to give the dicline a trial. It has been used by members of my family for several years, for colds and coughs, and in some cases of serious kidney difficulties, with excellent resul s. Severa of our friends have also received much benefit from the Compound. We intend to keep it always on hand."

Rev. H. D. Hodge, Of West Randolph, Vt., who is a practising physician, as well as preacher, in a letter to Dr. P., dated May 21, 1863, says, "I find it an excellent medicine in kidney disease." From a Boston Pastor.

BOSTON, January 16, 1862.

BOSTON, January 16, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—Your White Pine Compound has been used in my own family, and I know of others who have used it, always with a good effect, and I feel fully justified, and it is with pleasure that I say that I regard it (unlike most preparations of the day) as wholly deserving of the entire confidence of the public. Not only do I consider it a safe, but an efficient remedy for all diseases of the throat.

From James J. Hoyt. BRADFORD, N. H., September, 1860 Dn. Pot.And,—In the Fall of 1837 I took a very violent cold, which brought on a very severe cough, pain in side and lungs, and raising blood. I was also very badly afflicted with that troublesome disease—the Kidney Complaint. For the three years past I have been very much troubled with my throat and lungs, choking up and raising an immense sight, with a bad cough after raising blood; I felt that my time here must be short unless I soon got relief. The Spring following I was induced to try your White Pine Compound, though my faith in it was small. But to my astonishment, before I had taken two bottles my cough was better, the kidney trouble also, and I could rest nights without choking up and raising so much. I have taken nearly three bottles, and am feeling like a well man. I would add, that my father's family is inclined to consumption, my father, mother and two sisters having died of it.

Letter from Rev. L. C. Stevens.

Pastor of Baptist Church, Goffstown Centre, N. H.

Dr. J. W. Poland—My Dear Sir:—You asked me what I think of your White Pine Compound. I never before put pen to paper to tell any man what I thought of a patent medicine. My father, a physician of the old school, carly led me to serious suspicions of all nostrums of whatever kind not bearing the stamp of that fraternity. But these suspicions I have parted with by degrees, as I have carefully acquainted myse? With the leading principles of Hydropanhy, Homeopathy, Thompsonianism, Eclecticism, and other systems which have claimed public favor within the last twenty-five years; so that I feel at liberty on this ground to speak my convictions.

Then the sympathy which I feel for you, as a former Baptist pastor—obliged to relinquish the ministry merely on account of ill health, but sill cherishing all the ardor of your early years for this blessed work, and laboring to your utmost, in other ways, to proclaim the glorious Gospel—inclined me, as a matter of daty, to comply with your request. In 1851 i became acquainted with Deacon Holmes Boardman, of Mainc, brother of the late George Dana Boardman. formerly mi-sionary in Burmsh, and from him for the first time learned the wonderful medicinal qualities of white pine bark. He had a few years before been brought to the borders of the grave by what the best of physicians pronounced pulmonary consumption, and was given up to die, but was nevertheless entirely cured by a preparation made by his own hands from this bark. Since that time, until I became acquainted with your article, I have been surprised that no philosophical mind was found to undertake a cough preparation from white pine.

As soon as your article was brought to my notice, it there-

quainted wan your article was brought to my notice, it therephilosophical mind was found to undertake a cough preparation from white pine.

As soon as your article was brought to my notice, it therefore recured my attention; and I have not failed to acquaint
myself with a sufficient number of facts to produce a settled
judgment as to its value. Some of my own family have tried
it with signal benefit. I believe it one of the best cough medicines ever prepared. Besides its value as a Cough Medicine,
I have good reason to believe it to be all it claims as a remedy for kidney diseases and diabetes.

Yours truly,

L. C. STEVENS.

ral other Clergymen and Physicians have also written to Dr. P., highly approving of his White Pine Compound.] From Elery E. Cahoon.

From Elery E. Cahoon.

BREWSTER, Mass., March 19, 1863.

DR. POLAND:—I feel it my duty to inform you of the very great benefits which I have received from the use of your White Pine Compound. In August, 1861, I took a very severe cold, which continued to afflict me, increasing in severity, attended with a very hard cough, night sweats, and some bleeding, probably from the throat. Through the fail and winter my cough was very distressing, reducing my flesh and strength, and rendering me units for labor. I tried medicines of various kinds, but none of them, however valuable, gave me any relief. In March, 1862, as you may remember, I wrote to you, stating my difficulties and asking advice. You reat me some of the White Pine Compound. I commenced taking it, and immediately began to amend. At the time of writing to you, my weight was only 135 pounds. In five weeks I was out in active labor, and in a few months gained up to 160 pounds. I know that it was the White Pine Compound which did all this for me. I soon began to have persons apply to me for the medicine, and, as you know, I ordered it for sale. In eight months, though without making much exertion, I disposed of 540 bottles of the Compound here on the Cape.

I would add that several persons of my acquaintance.

dered it for saie. In eight months, though without makin much exertion, I disposed of 540 bottles of the Compound her on the Cape.

I would add that several persons of my acquaintane whose condition was as hopeless as my own, have been cure by the White Pine Compound.

The White Pine Compound, advertised at length in or columns, is not only as to its name inviting, but is a highly approved medicine. Dr. J. W. Poland, the layentor has the confidence of the many who know him, a confidence white he enjoyed while laboring usefully many years as a Baptiminister. His experience as a sufferer led him to make experiments which issued in his medical discovery.—Boste Watchman and Reflector.

The editor of the Manchester Daily and Weekly Mirror, is leader of the Daily, thus speaks of the Compound: An ecutor of the Manchester Daily and Weekly Mirror, in a leader of the Daily, thus speaks of the Compound:

"The White Pine Compound is advertised at much length in our columns, and we are happy to learn that the demand for it is increasing beyond all previous expectations. It is the very best medicine for coughs and colids we know of, and no family that has once used it will ever be without it. We speak from our own knowledge; it is sure to sill a Cold, and pleasant as sure. The greatest inventions come by accident, and it is singular that the White Pine Compound, made for Colds and Coughs, should prove to be the greatest remedy for kidney difficulties known. But so it is. We cannot doubt it, so many testimonials come to us from well-known men. Besides, the character of Dr. Poland is such that we know he will not countenance what is wrong. For years a Baptist elergyman, studying medicine to find remedies for his all-ments, with a de licate consumptive look, standing with one foot upon the grave, he made the discovery which has sayed himself and called out from hundreds of others the atrangest testimonials possible. We have known Dr. Poland for years, and never knew a more conscientious, honest, upright man, and we are glad to state that we believe whatever he says about his White Pine Compound."

Should you think favorably of this medicine, be careful when purchasing that it is the WHITE PINE COMPOUND that is offered you, as we know that other preparations have been palmed of for it by unprincipled dealers.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND Is manufactured at the NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT. 108 Hanover Street, Boston. GEORGE W. SWETT, M.D., PROPRIETOR, Under the supervision of REV. J. W. POLAND, M.D.

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agents for the West.

Advertisements

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES Published! Second Series of THE ANNIVERSARY SPEAKER; or, Young the Sunday School Platform. Being a Collection of ses, Dialogues, Recitations, Infant Class Exercises, etc., etc. By Rev. Newton Heston. 18mo., pp. 226. The very favorable reception of "The Anniversar er," and the constant demand for something new of aracter, has induced the issue of a Seco

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL SPEAKER. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION THE ANNIVERSARY SPEAKER. First s Rev. Newton Heston. 18mo. 60 cents each. Either of the above sent by mail on receipt For sale by Booksellers generally. PERKINPINE & HIGGINS

A full supply on hand of

56 North Fourth Street, Philadelph eowtJan1 TRUSSES, ELASTIC HOSE, &c. CODMAN SHURTLEFF, 13 and 15 Tremont Street, Bosto

sturers and Importers of
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS clusive use of the Medical and Dental professions vays in store, at the lowest prices, a great variety owing articles, suited to the wants of the general public

TRUSSES.

A large assortment of best patterns from which and experienced person, familiar with the anato eft side; also the measure around the person, to clow the top of the hip-bone. If the rup he measure should be around the body at the navel ELASTIC HOSE,

For Varicose Veins, Swollen Limbs and Weak Joints sessing different degrees of elasticity, the stout silk be namely the most satisfactory. The sizes are, full length, eg) three quarters, half or knee hose, knee-caps and an Also Elastic and Spring Abdominal Supporters, Show Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Apparatus for Weak Anth Bow Legs, Club-Feet, &c. Also, Crutches of various as most approved kind. Syringes, Rubber Urinals to wear out erson day or night, for males and females ; Gal es: Hearing T. umpets; Auricles and Conversation Tuler the Deaf; Respirators to prevent coughing on enter cold or warm air, togther with many other art

For Ladies, separate rooms and attendance by fem N. B .- A liberal discount to the trade. In

CONSUMPTION NOT INCURABLE. REV. W. HARRISON, M. E. Minister, Blac Conference, after being cured of the above disease in is form, by an English doctor, obtained the retipes, and ty to the suffering, offers the remedy that will cure of its stages) COSSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, C ther affections of the Lungs. Many in this roved it a cure; others may by applying to larrison, 72 James Street, opposite the Post beelda Co. N. Y. Oneida Co., N. Y.
Cash with orders. One package \$2.50. A double package \$4.75, which saves in Express caarges. Sent by Express to ny point.

For Residence No. 21 Steuben Street, near the First M. E. Church.

POSITIVE CURES.

ORIENT, I. I. N. Y., June 6, 1864.

Rev. W. Harrison. Dear Sir:—I have been trouble with a severe cough for some ten years. About one year age I caught a severe cold and my cough grew worse and worse. It was unable to work for months—had -leepless nights and serrowful days. I tried almost everything I could hear of, lad all of no avail. I was fast hastening to the grave; consumption was doing its work. My wife saw your advertisemen, In was in my house some weeks before I would consent to take it, but in the last extremity I consented to give it a tried and after taking the most of two backages my cough was gone, and now I can say I am grared by the use of your medicine, after all other remedies had failed, for which I am grateful, and shall recommend it to the world, knowing what it has done with me. Some of my neighbors are trying it, and I am glad to say with good effect.

R. H. Thompsox.

Miss Gertrude M. Sax, Catskill, Greene Co., N. Y. Aug. 16, 1861.

Rev. W Harrison—I have been afflicted for some six months with a cough and spitting of blood. I employed a physician that was recommended to me, but without rejfe. I grew worse, bleeding every day. I was brought down very low, beyond the hopes of recovery, until I got your medicine, which relieved me. I took four packages, which restored me to my usual health.

GERTHUDE M. SAX.

to my usual health. Gerrade M. Sax.

From Miss Nellie A. Church, Waterloo, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1884. Rev. W. Harrison—This is to certify that, having takeu your excellent medicine according to directions, I now consider my self cured of Bronchitis and Catarrh, with which I had suffered for years. Please accept my thanks. This is at your disposal, to publish or not as you think best.

NELLIE A. CHURCH.

From Mrs. Clarissa Lamberson, formerly of Manlins, Onco-daga Co., N. Y., now of Kansas City, written from Chica-go, Ill., Oct. 19, 1864. Rev. W. Harrison. Dear Sir:—I have been a great sufferer from Bronchitis for thirty years. Coughed and raised regu-larly hight and morning and through the day: had pion my lungs and cheet, and had a dropsical affection of the heart, could not lie on my left side without losing my breath.

From Mrs. Adel Wilson, Rome, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1864.
Rev. W. Harrison. Dear Sir:—I would state to you that I was taken with pleurisy, which settled on my lungs, producing a severe cough and expectoration. I was attended by three doctors, who gave no hope in my case. One said i could not live. My case seemed hopeless. I was confined to my bed three months. I heard of and applied to you for your medicine, and soon found it was helping me greatly. I took four packages, and wonderful to say. I was perfectly cured, and enjoy better health than I did before I was taken sick. I would with great confidence recommend it to others as an excellent medicine.

Sept 20

CLARISSA LEMBERSON.

M USICAL LEAVES, FOR ISABBATH SCHOOLS. Stiff Covers, \$10 per 100. 40 Cents Each. 100 8vo. Pages Semi-Nonpareil Music.

This new and popular Sabbath School Singing Book contains all those Songs lately sung by the author, Phillip Phillips, and the Cabinet, (with a request from the President to repeat some of them.) at the great Anniversaries of the U. S. Chistian Commission, held in the hall of Representatives at Washington, and also at the Academies of Music in Philadelphia and New York, and the principal cities throughout the West. The book contains more than one hundred other new and stirring Songs, especially designed for the Sabbath School, and wisely adapted to elevate, teach, and promote spiritual singing, with a fine variety of Hymns and Tunes, appropriate for Sabbath School Concerts, Missionary Meetings, Anniversaries, Temperance, National, etc., etc.

We have, and are constantly receiving, testimoulals from the most prominent journals and distinguished Sabbath School men, who recommend this book in the highest terms, and as being free from all light music, comprising the higher order of Songs, with a view of meeting more perfectly the present wants of the Sabbath School for these eventful and stirring times.

ey can be obtaired as follows:
MAGEE, Boston, Mass. J. P. MAGEE, Boston, Mass. At the Publishers.' PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., Cincinnati ZARLTON & PORTER, New York. J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., Philadelphia. J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., Philadelphi And at most of the Bookstores through & Send for specimen. 40c. per copy. Aug 9

THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having a cash capital of \$200,000, \$200,000,
and each assets exceeding
\$400,000,
continue to insure against Hazards by Fire, on Merche
Furniture and other property; also on Buildings, for
five years, not exceeding
\$20,000
on one risk, at their office, No. 10 Old State House, Bo

Silas Pierce,
H. N. Hooper,
John P Ober,
C. Henry Parker,
Benj. E. Bates,
IRVING MORSE, Secretary.

DIRE C TO R.S.
John Jeffries, Jr., Jacob Sleeper,
A. A. Wellington, John C. Potter,
Solomon Piper,
Paul Adams,
Exar C. Dyer,
ALBERT BO WKER, President.
IRVING MORSE, Secretary.

THE LION OF THE THIBE OF JUDAH; A new piece of music, by Rev J. W. Dadmun.
THEY ARE WAITING FOR ME, by Rev. J. W. Dadmun.
THE PILGRIMS, by Rev. B. W. Gorbam.
Each printed on a single sheet. Price 5 cents. Sent by
mail for 40 cents per dozen.
Nov 8 3t JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent, 5 Cornhill.

OLD AND YOUNG SHOULD USE STEE-AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR. It prevents or stops the Hair from falling,

and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff. It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the wor STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Sole Proprietors. 115 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

ZION'S HERALD.

This is the oldest Methodist newspaper in the world t is published by the BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIAT composed of twenty members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the recognized organ of our church in New England. The Association undertake the risk and care of publication solely for the benefit of the Methodist Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services. Unlike most other Methodist papers, the Heralu ans never received any support from the Book Concern, and is, therefore, entirely dependent on its own patronage. If, after paying the necessary expenses of publishing, any profits accrue, they are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, Vermont, and

1. The HERALD AND JOURNAL is published weekly, a \$2.50 per year, invariably in advance. 2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopi Church are authorized Agents, to whom payment may be

3. All communications designed for publication sh ddressed to the Agent. 4. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other minvolving facts, must be accompanied with the names of

43 We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers in Aill, and the name of the Post Office to which papers are to be sent, in such manner that there can be no

PHINTED : 3 PRANKLIN FAND.